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Land Revenue Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency (including Sind)

For the Year 1929-30 – 1930-31

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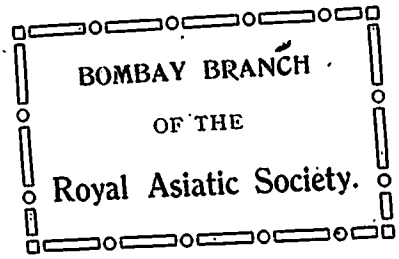

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LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND, FOR THE YEAR 1929-30

A—PRESIDENCY PROPER

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1. SEASON

Northern Division

The season of 1929-30 was on the whole fair in the Gujarat districts of the division. The rains set in in about the middle of June and gave a good start for sowing operations. The fall in July was quite normal and adequate, but in August the rainfall was insufficient for the transplantation of rice and tobacco.

With the end of August, the season practically ended and this affected the rice and the late sown kharif crops and the rabi crops which thrive on the later rains.

Locusts appeared in September in all the talukas except Gogho Mahal of the Ahmedabad District and they visited the Kapadvanj, Mehmedabad, Matar and Nadiad talukas of the Kaira District, the Jhalod Mahal of the Panch Mahals District and the Bulsar and Pardi, Jalalpore and Chikhli talukas of the Surat District in October. The damage done to the standing crops by locusts in the Ahmedabad and Kaira districts necessitated the grant of suspensions and remissions under the suspensions and remissions rules. In the Jhalod Mahal and the Bulsar, Pardi, Jalalpore and Chikhli talukas the damage was not appreciable. In Thana the season was satisfactory. The monsoon set in in the first week of June and ended in the last week of September. Rain was sufficient for transplantation of rice except in the coastal villages of the Palghar and Bassein talukas. Some anxiety was caused during the last week of August and first fortnight of September when the rains held off, but the showers in the second half of September and first week of October saved the situation.

The average rainfall in each district of the division during the year under report as compared with that of the last five years was as shown below :—

Name of District	Average rainfall in 1929-30	Average rainfall of the last five years
	In. Cents	In. Cents
Ahmedabad	22 35	34 43
Kaira	26 43	41 96
Panch Mahals	30 37	41 73
Broach	29 60	35 60
Surat	47 83	50 97
Thana	63 28	87 33

The average outturn of kharif crops in Ahmedabad was 4 to 8 annas while in Kaira the average outturn of these crops ranged from 4 to

10½ annas. In the Panch Mahals maize which is the principal crop yielded a crop of over 10 annas.

In Broach, cotton is the main produce of the district and its average yield in the talukas except Jambusar ranged from 6 to 12 annas. In Jambusar it yielded a 3 anna crop.

In Surat the average outturn of kharif crops ranged from 4 to 10 annas.

In Thana the outturn of paddy and nagli which are the staple products was as shown below :—

Paddy	.. 9 to 11 annas
Nagli	.. 8 to 12 annas

Water supply.—The supply of water for drinking and domestic purposes was sufficient in all the districts of the division except in the Bahra tract of the Broach District and in the jungle patti villages of Thana District where scarcity of drinking water was as usual felt in April and May. Efforts are being made to improve the village water supply there.

A grant of Rs. 1,17,200 was sanctioned by Government (Rs. 57,000 for non-precarious districts and Rs. 60,200 for precarious districts) under their Resolutions Nos. 2429 dated 30th May 1929 and S-92 dated 1st July 1929 for the improvement of village water supply, during the financial year 1929-30 and it was distributed as under :—

	Rs.	
Ahmedabad	15,683	(including Rs. 15,563 for the Bhal tract).
Kaira	27,400	
Panch Mahals	16,000	
Broach	11,376	
Surat	23,000	
Thana	22,000	
	1,15,459	

The balance of Rs. 1,741 was surrendered to Government.

The ordinary grant of Rs. 15,563 allotted for the Bhal tract was supplemented by a special grant of Rs. 25,000 (*vide* Government Resolution, General Department, No. S-92 (1) dated 24th March 1930). Out of the total grant, Rs. 2,879 remained unutilized at the end of the financial year. It has however been allowed to be utilized before 31st March 1931 under Government Resolution No. S-92-1 dated 11th September 1930.

The amount spent by each District Local Board during the year (including Government grant) for the improvement of water supply was as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	65,368
Kaira	52,973
Panch Mahals	28,707
Broach	33,642
Surat	24,103
Thana	55,251
	2,60,044

Cattle and fodder.—The supply of fodder was sufficient except in parts of the Viramgam and Dhandhuka talukas of the Ahmedabad District and in the Bahara villages of the Jambusar and Wagra talukas of the Broach District. Arrangements were made at Dhandhuka and Viramgam to sell grass to the cultivators through a Government contractor at the rates shown in the margin in accordance with the terms of the lease given to the contractor. In Dhandhuka 1,56,520 lbs. of grass was sold to cultivators but in Viramgam Taluka a small quantity of grass was sold as the rains set in before the people found it necessary to purchase grass at the concession rates. In the Bahara villages of the Jambusar and Wagra talukas tagavi was advanced to the agriculturists for the purchase of fodder.

Rs. 8 for 1,000 lbs. of baled grass.
Rs. 5 for 1,000 lbs. of unbaled grass.

Rinderpest, foot and mouth diseases and hæmorrhagic septicæmia appeared more or less in all the districts of the division and carried off 2,170 head of cattle. The veterinary assistants gave timely help and advice. The number of attacks and deaths and the number of cattle inoculated during the year were as shown below :—

Number of cattle attacked	..	11,236
Number of deaths	..	2,234
Number of cattle inocculated	..	5,789

Public Health.—The public health was generally good except for the prevalence of epidemics as shown in the following table :—

Name of District	Mortality from			
	Cholera	Small-pox	Plague	Influenza
Ahmedabad	4	1,857	....	3
Kaira	..	500	....	..
Panch Mahals	16	82	....	3
Broach	..	653	....	..
Surat	..	1,219	8	..
Thana	9	560	99	..

Small-pox appeared in all the districts of the division and the usual precautions of vaccination and revaccination were taken. Plague appeared in some villages of the Pardi Taluka of the Surat District and in Bassein, Palghar, Bhiwandi and Dahanu talukas of the Thana District. Cholera and influenza appeared in a mild form in the Ahmedabad and the Panch Mahals districts.

Central Division

The season of 1929-30 was on the whole below the normal. The rains began well and there was generally sufficient rain in June and July for the kharif sowings and the germination of kharif crops. But this was followed by a prolonged break in August and up to about the

third week of September, which at one time caused intense anxiety. It was luckily broken in the third week of September by fairly copious rainfall almost all over the division which saved the kharif crops in most places from being completely withered and made rabi sowings possible. The rabi crops began well, but there was practically no rain after the sowing season and the outturn was therefore not normal. On the whole kharif crops were from poor to fair and the rabi about the same.

The situation in each of the districts of this division is given below :—

Ahmednagar.—The rains had a fairly good start, and in the major portion of the district the rainfall of June and the first half of July was sufficient for kharif sowings and for the germination of kharif crops ; but in parts of Karjat, Nagar, Rahuri and Parner talukas, the rainfall was insufficient for kharif sowings and the acreage under kharif was less than normal. August was practically dry and towards the end of it the situation over a considerable part of the district had become serious. The first two weeks of September were no better and the kharif crops were in imminent danger of withering when the situation was retrieved by the showers at the end of the second week and in the third week of September. These showers after mid-September also made it possible for rabi sowings to be undertaken and in October it looked as if the rabi crops would do well ; but this hope was not fully realized on account of the almost complete drought in the next two months. On the whole, the situation of kharif and rabi crops in this district was by no means satisfactory except in Shevgaon Taluka and Pathardi and Jamkhed mahals, nor was it altogether bad.

East Khandesh.—The monsoon set in towards the beginning of the second week of June and the rains in June and July were generally sufficient and well distributed for kharif sowings and the germination of kharif crops. There was, however, a prolonged break, except for scanty falls here and there, in August and the first fortnight of September, which threatened to mar the prospects of the season. The rains in the latter half of September, however, saved the kharif crops from withering and gave a start to rabi sowings. There was also some useful rain at the beginning of October, but none afterwards.

On the whole the season just escaped being bad, and the outturn of kharif and rabi crops was generally from 5 to 8 annas.

West Khandesh.—The rains began in good time and they were generally well distributed in June and July. The kharif sowings were thus timely and the seedlings thriving by the end of July. Then followed a fairly long break till almost the end of the first fortnight of September, which was relieved by some showers from 19th to 21st September. On the last day of September, there was very good rain almost all over the district which saved the kharif crops and made rabi sowings possible. There was, however, practically no rain in October and November and that affected the rabi crops. On the whole the condition of kharif crops was fairly satisfactory at the time of harvesting and that of rabi

crops was fair. The annewari of kharif crops ranged from 6 to 12 annas while that of rabi crops was from 4 to 12 annas.

Nasik.—In June and July there was excellent rainfall all over the district except in Sinnar, Niphad and Dindori talukas where more rain was needed for sowing of kharif crops. In the month of August there was practically no rain in the district except in Nasik, Igatpuri, Sinnar and Peint talukas where the rainfall was just sufficient to keep the crops from withering. Elsewhere the kharif crops sown in the month of June were on the point of withering but the rains in the third and fourth weeks of September improved the kharif situation and made rabi sowings possible. There were some showers in the first fortnight of October but there was very little rain in the succeeding two months. The kharif season was on the whole good and the annewari of kharif crops ranged between 6 to 12 annas. The rabi annewari was from 6 to 10 annas.

The rainfall was just sufficient for a fair kharif year but there was locust pest in parts of Igatpuri, Peint, Chandor, Niphad, Baglan, Malegaon and Yeola talukas which did some damage to the standing crops. In Chandor the damage was considerable to the kharif as well as to the rabi crops. Remissions of land revenue to the extent of Rs. 2,588 had therefore to be given in Nasik, Dindori, Peint, Chandor and Malegaon talukas.

Poona.—In the months of June and July there was general rainfall all over the district and so kharif sowings were completed in those months except in the Sirur Peta where the rainfall was very scanty. In August and up to about the middle of September there was very little rain in the district except in Mawal Taluka and Mulshi Peta where the kharif crops thrived. As a result of the long break the kharif crops failed, especially in the eastern division. In the third week of September, there was, however, abundant rainfall all through the district. This saved the kharif crops especially in the western division and made rabi sowings possible all over. But the prospects of rabi were to some extent marred by the absence of rain in the subsequent two months and so the outturn of rabi crops was poor except for those in rich black soil. Broadly speaking, the conditions in the western division of this district were about normal while those in the eastern division were unsatisfactory. The position of the eastern division excepting the Sirur Peta has, however, of late years, improved owing to the irrigation canals. Hence in tracts under command of canals the conditions were kept normal owing to the assured supply of canal water.

Satara.—In June and July there were sufficient and well distributed showers all over the district except in the Khatav Taluka and the Man Peta where sowings of kharif crops were retarded. Elsewhere they were completed by the end of July. In August, the rainfall was scanty and not well distributed. There was practically no rain in Khatav, Khanapur, Tasgaon and Walwa talukas and in the Man Mahal in that month. The western and northern parts of the district had, however, a fair supply of rain and there the crops throve well. The crops in the eastern parts of the Man Mahal and Khatav taluka withered for want

of moisture. In August and up to September 14th, there was practically a complete break except in the hilly parts of the district. But from 14th September there was abundant rainfall throughout the district and it improved the condition of the standing kharif crops and was of great use for rabi sowings. Subsequently there was no rain and this affected the rabi crops in the eastern part of the district. On the whole, the outturn of kharif and rabi crops in the western and northern parts of the district was good while that in the eastern and southern parts was fair.

Sholapur.—The monsoon broke in the second fortnight of June and the rainfall was sufficient for kharif sowings. Thereafter there was very little rain till the middle of September and so the kharif crops did not come on well. The rainfall in September was however timely and adequate for rabi sowings, but there was practically no rain in November and December and the rabi crops were in consequence not good. The total rainfall was below the average. The kharif outturn was poor while that of rabi crops was fair. Suspensions to the extent of Rs. 5,012 were given in 5 villages where the annewari was 5 annas. Elsewhere the annewari was from 6 to 12 annas.

Cattle and Fodder.—The condition of cattle was on the whole fair. The number of deaths from cattle diseases was 11,298 as against 6,444 in the preceding year. Rinderpest, black-quarter, hæmorrhagic septicæmia, anthrax, and foot and mouth diseases were chiefly responsible for these deaths. The great increase as compared with the preceding year was due to heavy mortality from rinderpest in East and West Khandesh and Nasik and from black-quarter in Ahmednagar District. The total number of attacks and deaths from all diseases was as under :—

District	Attacks	Deaths
Ahmednagar	5,804	1,853
East Khandesh	17,317	2,528
West Khandesh	7,814	2,294
Nasik	11,740	1,994
Poona	1,851	989
Satara	1,947	799
Sholapur	1,566	841

The supply of fodder was adequate except in parts of the two Khandesh districts where it was supplemented by grass from hill tracts. In Dhulia and Sakri talukas the Forest Department had granted the concession of removing Anjan leaves free of charge.

Water Supply.—The supply of drinking water was practically adequate in all districts. Towards the close of the hot weather some shortage was felt in some parts of Erandol, Bhusawal and Raver talukas and in the Edlabad Peta in the East Khandesh district, in Malegaon taluka and the northern part of Igatpuri taluka of the Nasik district, and in August in one village in the Walwa taluka of the Satara district.

Public Health.—Small pox, cholera and plague were prevalent more or less in all the districts of the division with the exception that there was

no plague in the East Khandesh district. The outbreak of small-pox was of very virulent type in the Poona and East and West Khandesh districts and was responsible for 12,821 deaths in the division. Necessary measures for vaccination and re-vaccination were taken. The total mortality was as follows under the heads indicated :—

District	Cholera	Small-pox	Plague	Influenza
Ahmednagar	110	355	12	1
East Khandesh	1,655	6,173	....	..
West Khandesh	286	2,735	3	32
Nasik	436	884	1,050	..
Poona	34	1,886	265	1
Satara	59	503	2,898	3
Sholapur	206	285	1,408	1
	2,786	12,821	5,636	38

Southern Division

The season was one of average productiveness in all the Karnatak districts save in Bijapur. In Belgaum the rainfall from June to August was sufficient for paddy crops in the Mallad : it was also on the whole sufficient for kharif sowings elsewhere in the district except in Athni, Parasgad and Gokak. The rains in August sustained the standing crop in the Mallad but were found insufficient in Athni, Gokak, Chikodi and Parasgad. The fall in September and October which was both timely and well-distributed retrieved the situation. The standing kharif obtained a fresh lease of life and rabi sowings were brisk but unfortunately the fall during the next two months was deficient and affected the final outturn. The result was a fair season.

In Dharwar the fall totalled 31·82 as against 34·20 in the previous year. Ante-monsoon and early monsoon showers opened the kharif season favourably. The regular monsoon commenced at the proper time and kharif sowings were completed satisfactorily. Thereafter ensued an ominous break of two months which adversely affected the kharif prospects. August-September rains revived these prospects and permitted rabi sowings also. Eventually a fair harvest was reaped. The kharif output averaged 7 to 9 annas and rabi was as high as 8 to 9 annas. Suspensions of land revenue had to be sanctioned in Hangal, Navalgund and Gadag and suspended arrears had to be re-suspended in some villages.

The monsoon in the Bijapur District set in late in June. Preparatory kharif tillage was retarded owing to the absence of antemonsoon showers in April and May. The kharif prospects which were not very promising in the beginning were made more uncertain by the long break in the monsoon. The sown area withered and in many villages was resown with rabi. The fall in September was beneficial and rabi crops showed great promise. The fall in November though timely was ill-distributed. Only in Hungund and Badami was the fall not only well distributed but

was copious but everywhere else in the district the crops suffered. The result was a lean rabi year throughout the district. In view of the poor harvest three scarcity works were started to afford relief to the people.

The rainfall in the coast districts was seasonable, well distributed and during certain months was excessively heavy. The outturn of crops in these districts was satisfactory and in parts of Kolaba it was more than normal. Fodder supply was sufficient and the condition of cattle satisfactory except in a few kharapat villages in Kolaba and a small number of villages in Dharwar and Bijapur. The supply of drinking water was sufficient. Plague, cholera and small-pox took their usual toll. The number of attacks and deaths from plague and small-pox in the six districts are set out below :—

District	Plague		Small-pox	
	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths
Belgaum	3,995	3,015	1,810	259
Bijapur	577	401	2,159	250
Dharwar	2,098	1,215	1,847	305
Kanara	96	58	648	102
Kolaba	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	5,139	522
Ratnagiri	(Not reported)	197	*Nil.*	*Nil.*

Inoculation and vaccination on an extensive scale were carried out in the affected areas and the epidemics were eventually brought under control. The cattle mortality was not abnormal but it must be said that hæmorrhagic septicæmia, and rinderpest claimed a heavy toll. Belgaum and Kanara suffered most. Special veterinary assistants were sent out and the fact that the disease did not spread to other adjoining districts is due to the preventive inoculations carried out by them.

Bombay Suburban District

The punctual breaking out of the monsoon followed with good showers until the middle of July were taken advantage of, for completing the transplantation process of the rice crops in good time. However the latter half of July, the whole of August and the first half of September experienced a set back in the activities of the monsoon and it seemed as though the crops would be seriously affected. But good showers from the third week of September helped to recoup the situation and the crops were saved. The outturn of crop was normal and was 12 annas on an average throughout the district. The rainfall in South Salsette taluka was 67 inches and 98 cents as against 78 inches and 80 cents of the last year while in Ambernath it was 72 inches and 80 cents as against 109·28 inches of the last year.

2. The supply of water and fodder for the district was on the whole fair.

Cattle and Fodder.—The condition of the cattle may be said to be fair on the whole. 74 attacks of rinderpest were reported from Andheri, Goregaon and Kurla of which 34 proved fatal. The veterinary assistants

took timely action to arrest the spread of the disease. The supply of fodder was adequate.

Public Health.—Public health was on the whole fair. Eleven plague cases were reported from the Ambernath Taluka out of which three proved fatal. Small-pox like last year had its toll and out of 240 attacks in about 20 villages of the district, 46 succumbed. Six villages reported in all about 10 attacks of typhoid all proving fatal. Malaria there was, but did not make much headway; quinine provided by Government was as usual distributed among the needy and the deserving, with good results.

2. LAND REVENUE

Northern Division

The following statement gives an account of land revenue demand, collections, suspensions, remissions, etc.

District	Past arrears		Current consolidated demand	Total demand	Suspensions
	Authorised	Unauthorised			
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ..	3,77,375	18,499	21,66,959	25,62,833	8,00,790
Kaira ..	3,81,116	3,619	21,42,761	25,27,496	6,69,989
Panch Mahals ..	938	4,120	4,80,288	4,85,346	4,207
Broach ..	6,67,300	839	22,32,720	29,00,859	4,22,958
Surat ..	5,49,654*	1,51,193*	25,59,803	32,60,650	2,42,385
Thana ..	31	677	18,65,498	18,66,206	31
Total ..	19,76,414	1,78,947	1,14,48,029	1,36,03,390	21,39,460

District	Remissions	Collections	Over-Collections	Arrears at the end of the year	
				of current year's demand	of previous year's demand
1	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ..	3,87,026	13,08,313	84,237	60,264	6,440
Kaira ..	2,57,729	15,48,954	67,366	50,949	775
Panch Mahals ..	11,931	4,68,427	5,083	741	40
Broach ..	83,873	22,53,283	26,297	1,21,586	19,159
Surat ..	71,742	25,71,586	20,184	2,46,754	1,28,183
Thana ..	11,680	18,53,839	5,423	656	....
Total ..	8,23,981	1,00,04,402	2,08,590	4,80,950	1,54,597

* *Vide* remarks in appendix I.

Central Division

The annexed statement shows the year's consolidated land revenue demand, collections, suspensions, remissions, balances, etc.

District	Past arrears		Current consolidated demand	Total demand	Suspensions	Remissions	Collections	Unauthorised balance
	Authorised	Unauthorised						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar ..	1,30,097	352	24,26,020	25,56,469	5,50,881	8,320	19,00,907	96,361
East Khandesh.	..	..	40,71,290	40,71,290	1,97,413	1,019	38,72,858	..
West Khandesh.	4,124	..	24,84,319	24,88,443	134	4,551	24,83,758	..
Nasik ..	7,279	..	21,49,677	21,56,956	22,403	29,890	21,04,663	..
Poona ..	3,06,562	1,551	18,56,748	21,64,861	3,45,482	1,08,174	17,10,091	1,114
Satara ..	12,517	..	29,61,303	29,73,820	52,392	13,485	29,07,943	..
Sholapur ..	..	845	16,26,223	16,27,068	5,012	1,271	16,20,335	450
	4,60,579	2,748	1,75,75,580	1,80,38,907	11,73,717	1,66,710	1,66,00,555	97,925

Southern Division

The following table gives an account of land revenue demand, remissions, suspensions, collections, etc.

Name of District	Past arrears		Current consolidated demand	Total demand	Remissions	Suspensions	Collections in previous years	Collections	Unauthorised balance
	Authorised	Unauthorised							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ..	58,502	..	22,27,314	22,85,816	29,450	28,650	7,207	22,18,759	750
Bijapur ..	30,257	2,165	18,70,884	19,03,306	1,675	3,43,296	4,840	15,53,371	124
Dharwar ..	3,50,362	778	32,53,813	36,04,953	54,642	2,79,350	6,514	32,51,939	12,508
Kanara ..	..	..	10,84,809	10,84,809	2,623	..	1,524	10,80,662	..
Kolaba ..	65	..	18,22,232	18,22,297	4,111	..	2,486	18,15,700	..
Ratnagiri ..	23,784	18	10,50,738	10,74,540	3,558	28,051	1,817	10,41,114	..
Total ..	4,62,970	2,961	1,13,09,790	1,17,75,721	96,059	6,80,347	24,388	1,09,61,545	13,382

The audit of jamabandi accounts was finished before the end of March 1930 in all the districts except in Haliyal taluka and in the forest mahals of the same taluka where it was completed on 21st April 1930 and 18th June 1930 respectively. The delay is being brought to the notice of the Collector.

Bombay Suburban District

The audit of the last year's account of the South Salsette Taluka was made by the Collector while that of Ambernath Taluka was made by the Prant Officer.

The following table shows the figures of the land revenue demand and collection for the current year's compared with those for the last year.

Item	Current year	Past year	Increase or decrease
(1) Gross fixed revenue in column 3 of D. F. No. 2	2,50,032	2,44,827	+ 5,205
(2) *Deduct*—columns 4 to 7	87,301	85,700	+ 1,601
(3) Remaining net gross revenue ..	1,62,731	1,59,127	+ 3,604
(*a*) Agricultural—columns 8 and 9 ..	93,481	93,771	— 290
(*b*) Non-agricultural—column 10 ..	69,250	65,356	+ 3,894
(4) Additional miscellaneous land revenue—column 11	45,440	53,055	— 7,615
(5) Local Fund	35,213	36,246	— 1,033
	2,43,384	2,48,428	— 5,044
(6) *Deduct*—collection in past year—column 13	6,388	6,513	— 125
(7) Demand for the current year ..	2,36,996	2,41,915	— 4,919
(8) Total demand with last year's arrears ..	2,98,526	2,86,403	+ 12,123
(9) *Deduct*—remission and suspension—columns 23 and 24	34,915	25,080	+ 9,825
(10) Revenue for collection	2,63,611	2,61,323	+ 2,288
(11) *Deduct*—collection—column 25 ..	2,16,338	2,14,845	+ 1,493
(12) Arrears unauthorised	47,273	46,478	+ 795

3. GROSS REVENUE

(Column 3 of Appendix I)

Northern Division

The gross fixed revenue of the division shows a net decrease of Rs. 1,45,626 as detailed below :—

		Rs.
Ahmedabad	—	10,486
Kaira	—	845
Panch Mahals	+	1,537
Broach	—	1,521
Surat	—	1,38,304
Thana	+	3,993
Net ..		1,45,626

The increase in the Panch Mahals was mainly due to the fixing of assessment on unassessed waste and disafforested lands.

In Thana it was mainly due to the increase in assessment on woodland plots and to the increase in non-agricultural assessment.

The decrease in Ahmedabad was mainly due to the fact that the revised assessment of the talukdari villages in the Sanand Mahal was brought to account during the year under report.

The decrease in Kaira was due to the decrease in non-agricultural assessment and to survey corrections. The decrease in Broach was mainly due to the reduction of assessment on land acquired for the Railway and in Surat it was due to the introduction of the revised rates in the Chorasi and Bardoli talukas and the Valod Mahal in accordance with the recommendations of the Broomfield Committee sanctioned by Government.

Central Division

The gross fixed land revenue (Rs. 1,82,73,610) shows a net increase of Rs. 17,136 which is shared by all the districts as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar	+ 417
East Khandesh	+ 3,474
West Khandesh	+ 8,878
Nasik	+ 511
Poona	+ 1,947
Satara	+ 169
Sholapur	+ 1,740
	+ 17,136

The increase in Ahmednagar, Nasik and Satara was not considerable and therefore calls for no remarks.

The increase in East Khandesh and Poona was mainly due to the increase in non-agricultural assessment. That in West Khandesh was the result of the assessing of unassessed waste lands for eventual disposal. In Sholapur it was mainly due to the introduction of revision settlements in certain inam villages.

Southern Division

The gross fixed revenue of the division shows a net increase of Rs. 1,967 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Belgaum	+ 737
Bijapur	+ 187
Dharwar	— 617
Kanara	+ 463
Kolaba	+ 839
Ratnagiri	+ 358

The increase in Belgaum was partly due to errors in survey and partly to the levy of non-agricultural assessment on lands brought under non-agricultural uses and to the fixing of assessment on waste lands given out for cultivation, while that in Bijapur was mainly due to the levy of assessment on non-agricultural and alluvial lands and that in Kanara to the assessment on non-agricultural uses of lands and lands disafforested and given out for cultivation.

The increase in Kolaba was due to recovery of assessment from Tata Company according to the second revision settlement and to the assessment on lands used for non-agricultural purposes and on lands given out for cultivation, while that in Ratnagiri it was mainly due to the assessment on lands used for non-agricultural purposes and to the grant of inam under class VII.

The decrease in Dharwar was mainly due to the exemption of non-agricultural assessment, extension of roads, inclusion of land in gaothan, free grant of grazing and reduction in consolidated assessment.

Bombay Suburban District

The gross fixed revenue (Rs. 2,50,032) shows a net increase of Rs. 5,205 which is negligible and requires no explanation.

4. ALIENATIONS

(Column 5 of Appendix I)

Northern Division

There was a net decrease of Rs. 11,829 under this head as shown below :—

		Rs.
Ahmedabad	+	13,404
Kaira	—	321
Panch Mahals	—	73
Broach	—	389
Surat	—	23,296
Thana	—	1,154
	—	11,829

The increase in Ahmedabad was due to the revision settlement in talukdari villages and to the addition of nuksan in Chhotidskroi village of the North Daskroi Taluka which had remained undetected on account of the destruction of records in the riot of 1919.

The decrease in the Panch Mahals is small and calls for no remarks.

In Broach it was due to the reduction of nuksan on lands acquired for railway while in Kaira it was due to the levy of full assessment on Malek Nakri lands mortgaged to others.

The decrease in Surat was due to the introduction of revised rates as proposed by the Broomfield Committee and sanctioned by Government in the Bardoli (including Valod Mahal) and Chorasi talukas.

In Thana it was due to the abolition of the Isafat tenure.

Central Division

There was a net increase of Rs. 157 under this head as shown below :—

		Rs.
Ahmednagar	+	85
East Khandesh	—	363
West Khandesh	—	69
Nasik	—	59
Poona	+	217
Satara	—	953
Sholapur	+	1,299
	+	157

The dcrease in East Khandesh and Satara was due to increase in scale judi, and to resumption and lapses of inam and consequent levy of full assessment. The increase in the Poona and Sholapur districts was due to the introduction of revision survey rates in inam villages.

The increase in Ahmednagar and the decrease in West Khandesh and Nasik being inconsiderable call for no remarks.

Southern Division

There was a net decrease of Rs. 1,082 under this head as shown below :—

		Rs.
Belgaum	—	279
Bijapur	—	663
Dharwar	—	229
Kanara	+	118
Kolaba	—	18
Ratnagiri	—	1
	—	1,082

The fall in Belgaum was chiefly due to the levy of settlement judi on some Patilki and Kulkarniki service inam lands, while that in Bijapur was due to the rise in Shetsanadis' judi on account of the revision settlement in 1914-15 and consequent reduction of nuksan to Government.

The decrease in Dharwar was partly due to error in survey and partly to forfeiture of inam lands.

The increase in Kanara was due to nuksan on class VII inam lands.

The small fall in Kolaba and Ratnagiri due to minor causes calls for no remarks.

Bombay Suburban District

There was a net increase of Rs. 1,638 which calls for no remarks.

5. NET GOVERNMENT REVENUE

(Columns 8, 9 and 10 of Appendix I)

Northern Division

There was a net decrease of Rs. 81,408 under this head as detailed below :—

		Rs.
Ahmedabad	+	24,594
Kaira	+	107
Panch Mahals	—	353
Broach	—	1,388
Surat	—	1,10,056
Thana	+	5,688
	—	81,408

The increase in Ahmedabad was mainly due to the revision of jama in the talukdari villages of the Sanand Mahal and to the grant of Government waste land for cultivation and to the increase in non-agricultural assessment.

The increase in Kaira is small and calls for no remarks.

In Thana it was due to the increase in the assessment of woodland plots and to the abolition of Isafat tenure and also to the increase in non-agricultural assessment and the giving out of waste land given for cultivation.

The decrease in the Panch Mahals is small and calls for no remarks.

In Broach the decrease was due to land having been acquired for railway and to the forfeiture of lands on new and old tenures.

The decrease in Surat was due to the introduction of the revised rates in the Bardoli and Chorasi talukas and the Valod Mahal according to the proposals of the Broomfield Committee sanctioned by Government.

Central Division

There was a net increase of Rs. 8,393 in the fixed revenue as detailed below :—

Ahmednagar	+	276
East Khandesh	+	3,968
West Khandesh	+	1,288
Nasik	—	330
Poona	+	1,725
Satara	+	1,207
Sholapur	+	259
	+	8,393

The reasons for increase given in paragraph 3 also apply to these figures. The decrease shown against Nasik was due to forfeiture of some land on account of a breach of conditions of the restricted tenure.

Southern Division

There was a net increase of fixed revenue of Rs. 4,301 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Belgaum	+ 1,502
Bijapur	+ 1,087
Dharwar	+ 1,688
Kanara	— 647
Kolaba	+ 315
Ratnagiri	+ 356
	+ 4,301

The causes of increase are the same as those given under paragraph 3 above.

The decrease in Kanara was partly due to relinquishments and forfeitures and partly to the execution of kabulayats on expiry of special term leases.

Bombay Suburban District

Decrease in columns 8 and 9 is mainly due to the survey corrections of the land acquired for the Bombay Municipality and is negligible and calls for no remarks.

There is an increase of Rs. 3,894 in column 10 which is due to increased building activities in the South Salsette Taluka.

6. MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE

(Column 11 of Appendix I)

Northern Division

There was a net decrease of Rs. 48,256 under this head as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	+ 9,943
Kaira	— 8,454
Panch Mahals	— 12,106
Broach	— 9,740
Surat	+ 11,387
Thana	— 39,286
	— 48,256

The increase in Ahmedabad was due to larger realization from occupancy price on account of the sale of Government waste lands and revenue for unauthorized cultivation than in the preceding year. In Surat it was due to larger realization from the sale of trees, fruit, etc., than in the preceding year. The decrease in Kaira was due to less realizations from the sale of trees, etc. In Panch Mahals the decrease was due to less realization of premium charged on change of tenure of lands from new to old. The decrease in Broach was due to less realization from Bet lands and the sale of Babul trees. In Thana it was due to less realization from occupancy price of land from non-agricultural revenue for temporary non-agricultural uses than during the preceding year.

Central Division

There was a net decrease of Rs. 1,09,634 in the divisional figure of the amount of miscellaneous land revenue, as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar	— 21,361
East Khandesh	— 23,006
West Khandesh	— 19,023
Nasik	+ 8,328
Poona	— 7,310
Satara	+ 6,344
Sholapur	— 53,606

The only districts which show an increase are Satara and Nasik. In the former it was mainly due to the collection of the difference between the scale of judi on patil and kulkarni inam lands as it existed before the introduction in 1926-27 of the second revision survey rates in 10 out of the 11 talukas of the district and as revised in view of the increased assessment in the new settlement. The increase in Nasik was mainly due in the amounts of occupancy price and of water rates under section 55, Land Revenue Code. It was also due to the levy of occasional nazrana on certain inam lands. The decrease in the other districts is primarily due to comparatively smaller receipts under occupancy price as lands were not disposed of to the extent to which they had been the previous year.

Southern Division

There was a net decrease of Rs. 58,970 under this head as shown below :—

	Rs.
Belgaum	— 26,802
Bijapur	+ 14,957
Dharwar	— 37,449
Kanara	— 2,231
Kolaba	— 9,669
Ratnagiri	+ 2,224
	— 58,970

The decrease in Belgaum and Kanara is due to fewer waste lands being given out for cultivation, that in Kolaba was due to fall in the occupancy price of trees, etc., sold, and that in Dharwar to the sale of quarries in advance last year and also owing to smaller revenue from grazing.

The increase in Bijapur was due to rise in the kasar judi and Shetsanadis and to larger receipts from sales of occupancy price of Government waste lands. Sales from occupancy rights of Government lands also contributed to the increase in Ratnagiri.

Bombay Suburban District

The decrease amounting to Rs. 7,615 is chiefly due to the precautions taken not to issue full rate collection orders before making full enquiry about the non-agricultural use in South Salsette Taluka and also due to the less collection from items such as occupancy price, sale of grass, fruit and trees.

7. REMISSIONS

(Column 23 of Appendix I)

Northern Division

The remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 8,23,981 as against Rs. 8,46,340 during the previous year.

Class (A)

	Rs.
Remissions on account of revision settlements or suspension of settlements	87,246
Refund of local fund in respect of talukdari villages (Government Memorandum No. 6152-G, dated 3rd September 1929, G. D.)	967
Adjustment made against jama recoverable from the Talukdars of Bavaliari in Dhandhuka Taluka of the Ahmedabad District on account of compensation to be paid to them for the abolition of customs dues under Act XIX of 1884 (Government Resolution No. 2896 dated 16th July 1869)	931
Adjustment made against jama recoverable from the Talukdars of Limdi and Golana in the Jhalod Mahal of the Panch Mahals District on account of opium compensation granted to them (Government Resolution No. 9307, dated 8th October 1912)	1,200
Remission on account of waterlogging in the Surat District (Government Resolution No. 3044, dated 6th January 1902)	24,877
	1,15,221

Class (B)

District	Automatic remissions	Remissions of water rate	Remissions on account of local calamities	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	2,01,758	63,537	710	2,66,005
Kaira	1,89,339	36,944	28,142	2,54,425
Panch Mahals	506	6,775	4	7,285
Broach	71,193	....	....	71,193
Surat	558	41,958	2,796	45,312
Thana	....	....	396	396
Total ..	4,63,354	1,49,214	32,048	6,44,616

Class (C)

	Rs.
Written off as irrecoverable	559
Remissions of arrears on forfeited lands	48,865
Remissions on account of water-logging	2,413
Reduction of assessment on account of diluvion ..	899
Reductions of assessment on account of acquisition of land for public purposes	398
Demands cancelled	9,953
Miscellaneous	1,057
Total ..	64,144
Total Class (A) ..	1,15,221
Total Class (B) ..	6,44,616
Total Class (C) ..	64,144
	8,23,981

Central Division

The remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 1,66,710 as against 64,580 in the previous year. A statement in the form prescribed

in Government Circular No. P. 63 dated 4th March 1925, showing the details of the main heads of remission is attached.

District	Class (*A*)	Class (*B*)			Class (*C*)
	Remissions on account of revision settlement or suspension of settlements	Automatic remissions	Remissions of water rates	Remissions on account of local calamities	Written off as irrecoverable
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar ..	....	2,781	901	2,255	81
East Khandesh ..	....	....	....	....	....
West Khandesh ..	1,406	....	3,059	....	86
Nasik ..	3	....	26,278	3,447	....
Poona ..	34	1,01,790	2,588	....	135
Satara ..	557	12,517	335	....	12
Sholapur ..	....	....	....	....	....
Total ..	2,000	1,17,088	33,161	5,702	314

District	Class (*C*)—*contd.*				Total
	Arrears remitted on forfeited land	Remissions on account of water-logging	Demands cancelled	Miscellaneous	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar ..	2,302	....	....	....	8,320
East Khandesh ..	105	....	....	914*	1,019
West Khandesh ..	....	....	....	....	4,551
Nasik ..	61	....	51	50	29,890
Poona ..	....	2,248	1,379	....	1,08,174
Satara ..	....	....	64	....	13,485
Sholapur ..	156	....	434	681	1,271
Total ..	2,624	2,248	1,928	1,645	1,66,710

* Of this Rs. 868 represents the assessment on the lands used for the Government model farm at Jalgaon.

		Rs.
Total of class	(*A*) ..	2,000
,,	(*B*) ..	1,55,951
,,	(*C*) ..	8,759
		1,66,710

Southern Division

The remissions granted during the year under report amounted to Rs. 96,059 as against Rs. 60,167 in the previous year. The details as

required by Government Circular, Revenue Department, No. P. 63 dated 4th March 1925, are as shown below :—

Class A

District	Remission on account of revision settlement	Remission of assessment on gaothan holdings in khoti villages (G.R., R.D., No. 4869 of 26th May 1914)	Remission of assessment on rent free holdings (G.R., R.D., No. 6852 of 8th September 1924)	Remission of assessment of Lore village in Devgad Taluka (G.R., R.D., No. 3937 of 20th July 1928)	Remission of assessment on land required for special or public purposes
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ..	..	....	....	....	..
Bijapur ..	..	....	....	....	..
Dharwar ..	..	....	....	....	..
Kanara ..	..	....	....	....	..
Kolaba ..	3,956	....	....	....	..
Ratnagiri ..	22	689	2,270	344	63
Total ..	3,978	689	2,270	344	63

District	Remission of assessment on khars (G.R., R.D., No. 6344 of 18th May 1925)	Remission of revised assessment of Mandangad Petha (G.R., R.D., No. 9575/24 dated 8th March 1928)	Remission of price of reserved trees in private lands (G.R., R.D., No. 8099 of 22nd March 1929)	Remission on account of japti expenses written off on account of lapsed khoti villages	Total
1	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ..	....	....	....	....	..
Bijapur ..	....	....	....	....	..
Dharwar ..	....	....	....	....	..
Kanara ..	....	....	....	....	..
Kolaba ..	39	....	....	....	3,995
Ratnagiri ..	....	....	....	....	3,358
Total ..	39	....	....	....	7,353

Class B

District	Automatic remissions	Remission of water rate	Remission on account of local calamities	Total
1	12	13	14	15
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum	25,478	3,021	233	28,732
Bijapur	....	....	....	....
Dharwar	17,851	35,016	....	52,867
Kanara	....	....	1,156	1,156
Kolaba	....	....	23	23
Ratnagiri	....	....	67	67
Total ..	43,329	38,037	1,479	82,845

Class C

District	Written off as irrecoverable	Remitted arrears on forfeited lands	Remission on account of water logging	Demand cancelled	Miscellaneous	Total	Grand total of clauses (A), (B) and (C) for each district
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ..	89	..	66	..	563	718	29,450
Bijapur ..	80	..	..	1,595	..	1,675	1,675
Dharwar ..	41	70	4	..	1,660	1,775	54,642
Kanara ..	1,136	83	..	248	..	1,467	2,623
Kolaba ..	65	..	..	28	..	93	4,111
Ratnagiri ..	..	18	..	90	25	133	3,558
Total ..	1,411	171	70	1,961	2,248	5,861	96,059

Bombay Suburban District

The total remitted revenue at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 7,833 as against Rs. 4,608 at the end of the previous year. This increase is chiefly due to the facts that many erroneous excess demands of non-agricultural assessments were entered all of which had to be ultimately cancelled or reduced after full enquiries.

There was no remission on account of failure of crops.

8. SUSPENSIONS

(Column 24 of Appendix I)

Northern Division

The total suspended revenue at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 21,39,460* as against Rs. 20,08,080 at the end of the previous year.

The suspensions were granted under the remission and suspension rules.

District	Suspensions out of the current revenue year	Amount re-suspended	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	6,57,419	1,43,371	8,00,790
Kaira	4,83,589†	1,85,500	6,69,089
Panch Mahals	3,321	886	4,207
Broach	2,50,510	1,72,448	4,22,958
Surat	5,972	2,36,413	2,42,385
Thana	....	31	31
Total ..	14,00,811	7,38,649	21,39,460

Central Division

The suspensions granted during the year under report amounted to Rs. 11,73,717 as against Rs. 4,60,579 in the preceding year. The increase is shared by all the districts. The details of suspensions required by Government Circular No. P. 63 dated 4th March 1925, Revenue Department, are given below :—

District	Suspensions out of the revenue of the current year	Amount re-suspended	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar	4,93,323	57,558	5,50,881
East Khandesh	1,97,413	....	1,97,413
West Khandesh	....	134	134
Nasik	21,129	1,274	22,403
Poona	1,81,943	1,63,539	3,45,482
Satara	52,392	....	52,392
Sholapur	5,012	....	5,012
Total ..	9,51,212	2,22,505	11,73,717

* This amount has since been reduced to Rs. 19,76,414 for the reasons shown in the remarks column of D. F. II.

† The amount shown in column 2 against Kaira includes Rs. 1,05,588 the recovery of which was postponed in the Matar and Mehmedabad talukas during the year under report as a special case.

Southern Division

An amount of Rs. 6,52,296 was suspended during the year under report as against Rs. 4,63,097 in the previous year. This includes suspensions of current year's land revenue amounting to Rs. 3,63,499 and resuspensions of previous years to the extent of Rs. 2,88,797. Suspensions had to be granted in parts of Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar districts owing to unseasonable and insufficient rainfall. In 17 villages in Sampgaon, 3 villages in Chikodi and 8 villages in Hukeri talukas in the Belgaum district it was necessary to grant half suspensions of current year's land revenue as the anna-valuation in these villages was over 4 annas and under 6 annas. Similarly in one village in Sampgaon taluka and in one in Athni taluka (Belgaum) the anna-valuation being less than 4 annas suspended arrears of previous years had to be resuspended and both the instalments of the current year's land revenue had also to be suspended. It was also necessary for the Collector to postpone the dates of kharif instalments in a number of villages in Sampgaon, Parasgad (including Murgod Mahal), Chikodi, Gokak, Hukeri and Athni talukas for one month with the Commissioner's sanction owing to the prolonged break in the monsoon. Kanara, Kolaba and Ratnagiri were fortunate in having neither suspensions nor resuspensions in the year under report. However an amount of Rs. 28,051 was suspended in Ratnagiri on account of expenses of attached khoti villages, it being either eventually recovered or remitted after the lapse of 12 years when the villages are restored to khots or lapse to Government.

The details of suspensions required by Government Circular No. P. 63 dated 4th March 1925 are given below :—

Districts	Suspensions out of current year's revenue	Amount re-suspended	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum	28,232	1,418	29,650
Bijapur	3,18,506	24,790	3,43,296
Dharwar	16,761	2,62,589	2,79,350
Total ..	3,63,499	2,88,797	6,52,296

Bombay Suburban District

The total suspended revenue at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 27,032 as against Rs. 20,472 at the end of the previous year. The increase of Rs. 6,560 is due to disputes after the Salsette Development Office's issue of full rate collection orders which are under enquiries.

9. REVENUE FOR COLLECTION

(Column 22 minus Columns 23 and 24 of Appendix I)

Northern Division

The net consolidated demand (exclusive of remissions and suspensions) during the year amounted to Rs. 1,06,39,949 as against Rs. 98,40,852 during the previous year. The increase was due to the suspended revenue of the previous year put down for collection during the year under report.

Central Division

The total consolidated revenue for collection including local fund cess and excluding remissions and suspensions was Rs. 1,66,08,431 as against Rs. 1,78,89,433 in the preceding year.

Southern Division

The total gross consolidated demand for collection including local fund cess but excluding advance collections in previous years of the current year's revenue, remissions and suspensions was Rs. 1,09,74,927 as against Rs. 1,18,71,465 in the preceding year.

Bombay Suburban District

The total consolidated demand exclusive of remissions and suspensions during the year amounted to Rs. 2,63,611 as against Rs. 2,61,323 during the previous year. The increase of Rs. 2,288 is chiefly due to the increase of net Government revenue demand in column 10 of Appendix 1.

10. COLLECTIONS

(Column 25 of Appendix I)

Northern Division

Out of the net demand of Rs. 1,06,39,949 referred to in paragraph 9 above, Rs. 1,00,04,402 were collected, the percentage being 94·02 as against 96·1 in the previous year.

The percentage of the collection on the net demand of each district was as under :—

Ahmedabad	..	..	..	95·1
Kaira	..	..	..	96·7
Panch Mahals	..	..	..	99·8
Broach	..	..	..	94·1
Surat	..	..	..	87·2
Thana	..	..	..	99·9

The four districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Surat were affected by the civil disobedience movement and hence the full demand was not recovered.

Central Division

The total collections amounted to Rs. 1,65,10,506 and give a percentage of 99·4 of the amount put down for collection. The percentage by districts is as under :—

	Per cent.
Ahmednagar	95·1
East Khandesh	100
West Khandesh	100
Nasik	100
Poona	99·9
Satara	100
Sholapur	99·9

Southern Division

Out of the net demand of Rs. 1,09,74,927 referred to in paragraph 9 above, Rs. 1,09,61,545 were collected during the year under report, the percentage being the same as in the preceding year, i.e. 99·9.

The percentage of collection to the net demand in each district was as under :—

Belgaum	99·9
Bijapur	99·9
Dharwar	99·6
Kanara	100
Kolaba	100
Ratnagiri	100

Bombay Suburban District

Out of the net demand of Rs. 2,63,611, Rs. 2,16,338 were collected, the percentage of collection on net demand being 82, which is the same as last year.

11. BALANCE

(Column 24 suspended + Column 27 unauthorised of Appendix I)

Northern Division

The balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 27,75,007 (Rs. 21,39,460 authorised *plus* Rs. 6,35,547 unauthorised) as against Rs. 23,84,952 at the end of the previous year.

Central Division

The outstanding balance at the close of the year was 12,71,642 (authorised arrears Rs. 11,73,717 and unauthorised Rs. 97,925) as against Rs. 4,63,501 of the preceding year. Of the unauthorised arrears of Rs. 97,925, Rs. 97,653 represent arrears on account of the demand for the year under report and Rs. 272 on account of previous years as against 2,086 and Rs. 836 respectively outstanding on 31st July 1929. Of the unauthorised arrears of Rs. 97,653, Rs. 96,327 are due from the Belapur Sugar Company.

Southern Division

The balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 6,93,729 (authorised Rs. 6,80,347 *plus* unauthorised Rs. 13,382) as against Rs. 4,65,908 at the end of the previous year.

The whole of the unauthorised arrears of Rs. 13,382 is on account of the current year's demand as against Rs. 2,416 outstanding at the close of the preceding year.

Of the unauthorised arrears of Rs. 803 (including extra-territorial) shown against Belgaum a sum of Rs. 74-7-0 has since been recovered and the balance includes an amount of Rs. 289-7-5 misappropriated by an officiating Kulkarni in Chandgad Mahal, who has been recommended for dismissal under Section 58 of the Watan Act. Steps are in progress for the recovery of the balance outstanding.

In Bijapur the unauthorised arrears of Rs. 124 are small and call for no remarks.

Of the total unauthorised arrears of Rs. 12,508 in Dharwar, Alagwadi in Navalgund Taluka and Wanahalli in Dharwar Taluka were responsible for Rs. 9,785, the recovery of which was postponed pending the Commissioner's orders on the petition of protest made by the people of these villages, the former village praying for suspension of current year's revenue on account of poor crops and the latter protesting against the anna valuation made by the local officers. As after full inquiry orders were issued in the last week of July 1930, the arrears could not be collected before the end of the current revenue year. Necessary orders have been issued to the taluka officers for the early recovery of the amount.

Hangal and Kod talukas were also responsible for the unauthorised arrears of Mahaljudi of Rs. 729.

Coercive measures are in progress for the recovery of the balance.

It is satisfactory to note that Kanara, Kolaba and Ratnagiri have shown a clean sheet as usual despite some unsuccessful attempts made in Siddapur Taluka (Kanara) by the congress volunteers to foster a " No Tax Campaign ".

Except in Parasgad and Sampgaon talukas (Belgaum) revenue was recovered without any opposition. The opposition in the excepted talukas was encountered and surmounted by the local officers.

Considering the large demand of 23 lakhs in Belgaum over 15 lakhs in Bijapur and 36 lakhs in Dharwar and the civil disobedience movement,

the unauthorised arrears outstanding at the close of the year are remarkably small. The collection work on the whole was quite satisfactory and reflects credit on the taluka officers.

Bombay Suburban District

The outstanding balance at the close of the year was 74,305 (authorised Rs. 27,032 and unauthorised Rs. 47,273) as against Rs. 66,950 on 31st July 1929. Of the unauthorised arrears of Rs. 47,273 Rs. 27,732 represents arrears on account of the demand for the year of report and Rs. 19,541 on account of the previous years as against Rs. 32,832 *plus* 13,646 outstanding on 31st July 1929. The explanation for this unauthorised arrears in South Salsette Taluka lies in the following :—

1. The addresses of many a suburban khatedar residing in Bombay could not be ascertained in spite of special efforts made in this direction by the Mamlatdar, South Salsette's staff.

2. A sum of Rs. 5,390 though recovered within the year, as it was received in the shape of cheques could not be adjusted before the close of the year.

3. An adjustment of an amount of Rs. 1,465 recovered in previous years which was under correspondence with the Accountant General could not be effected during the year under report.

4. The serious after-effects of the defalcations and misappropriations mentioned in last year's report were not got over : the accounts of the karkun surveyor presented a medley of confusion with the result that erroneous demands were put down. A rigid scrutiny of all past accounts in all such cases had to be undertaken and sanction for the corrected demand had to be given.

12. TAKAVI

(*Appendix II*)

Northern Division

The amount advanced under both the Acts (Act XIX of 1883 and Act XII of 1884) during the year ending 30th September 1930 totalled Rs. 1,74,942, as against Rs. 77,238 during the preceding year. The increase during the year was due to large advances having been made for wells, bullocks, seeds, fodder, etc., in the Dholka Taluka of the Ahmedabad District and the Bahara tract of the Broach District on account of insufficient rainfall in the latter part of the monsoon and also due to an advance of Rs. 10,000 in Bulsar Taluka of the Surat District made to Mr. Jehangirji Burjorji Garda for the purchase of a Motor Tractor.

No takavi was advanced under the Non-Agriculturists' Loans Act (Act III of 1928).

The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 78,55,598 (principal Rs. 73,87,021 *plus* interest Rs. 4,68,577).

The following table shows the demand, suspensions, collections, etc., of the year :—

	Rs.
Demand—	
Principal	13,63,326
Interest	2,83,743
	16,47,069
Written off	837
Suspensions	8,18,045
Collections	7,94,546
Unauthorized balance	33,641

The unathorized arrears by districts are given below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	5,165
Kaira	27,159
Panch Mahals	471
Surat	814
Thana	32
	33,641

In Ahmedabad the unauthorized arrears mostly pertain to talukdari villages of the Sanand Mahal and the Viramgam and Dhandhuka talukas. Steps are being taken to recover the arrears. In Kaira, Borsad and Kapadvanj talukas are mainly responsible for the unauthorized arrears. Coercive processes are in progress for the recovery of the arrears. The arrears in the Panch Mahals, Broach and Thana districts are small and call for no remarks.

Voluntary payments made during the year amounted to Rs. 19,749.

The following table compares the operations for the past six years :—

Year	Advance made	Collections		Written off
		Principal	Interest	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1924-25	5,182	8,12,870	2,99,166	2,683
1925-26	61,543	3,20,742	1,34,858	429
1926-27	12,44,020	3,15,624	1,26,006	....
1927-28	67,61,697	3,46,883	1,14,580	5,059
1928-29	77,978	16,25,505	1,79,793	1,151
1929-30	1,74,942	6,59,714	1,34,832	837

Takavi advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act amounted to Rs. 39,390.

The works in progress were inspected by the officers concerned. In Kaira 46 cases of misappropriation of loans were detected and the amount advanced (Rs. 11,321) in these cases was summarily recovered.

Special takavi establishment consisting of 4 Aval karkuns, 36 clerks and 4 peons was entertained up to 31st March 1930. It was subsequently reduced to 3 Aval karkuns, 28 clerks and 3 peons which continued till the end of the year.

Central Division

Rs. 1,54,809 were advanced during the year under the two Acts as against Rs. 69,761 in the preceding year.

The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 17,47,459 (principal Rs. 16,64,307 and interest Rs. 83,152).

The following table shows the demand, suspensions, collections, etc., of the year :—

Demand—	Rs.
Principal	3,93,262
Interest	1,46,298
	5,39,560
Written off	1,458
Suspended	98,938
Recovered	4,04,524
Unauthorised balance	34,640
	5,39,560

The unauthorised arrears and percentage of collection to demand are given below by districts :—

District.	Arrears.	Percentage.
Ahmednagar	19,427	57·4
East Khandesh	237	98·0
West Khandesh	33	99·2
Nasik	192	99·5
Poona	14,616	87·1
Satara	34	69·6
Sholapur	101	94·5

Two cases of misappropriations of the amount of loans were reported during the year—one in Sholapur and one in Satara. In Sholapur the amount advanced was recovered in full while in Satara the recovery is in progress.

The following table shows advances, recoveries and remissions during the year and in the preceding five years :—

Year	Total amount advanced	Total recoveries		Amount written off
		Principal	Interest	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1924-25	1,25,885	13,97,934	4,72,231	2,212
1925-26	2,71,041	9,82,875	3,10,258	2,021
1926-27	3,96,610	7,74,240	2,72,989	13,419
1927-28	1,15,677	9,74,751	3,48,833	13,764
1928-29	69,761	6,94,555	2,23,495	8,717
1929-30	1,54,809	2,98,280	1,06,244	1,458

Southern Division

The enclosed statements* show the takavi transactions during the year ending September 1930. The amount collected represents 12·33 per cent. of the debt outstanding at the beginning of the year.

A special takavi establishment consisting of five Circle Inspectors and five peons under them was sanctioned for Bijapur District for three years from 1st March 1929 in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1755/28 dated 26th February 1929. These five special Circle Inspectors and four special Aval karkuns—one in each taluka and petha—are looking to the takavi work. The special takavi staff has been trained in the work entrusted to them.

A sum of Rs. 500 was advanced for pig-proof wire-fencing during the year in Dharwar Taluka.

In Kanara 12 applications for loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act and 15 applications under the Agriculturists' Loans Act are pending enquiry at the close of the year. Out of the 12 applications under the Land Improvement Loans Act six relate to wire-fencing schemes in Mundgod Petha.

The subjoined table shows the number of takavi works in progress and those inspected :—

District	Number of works in progress	Number of works inspected by—				
		Collector	Prants	Mamlatdars and Mahalkaris	Special Head Karkuns	Circle Inspectors.
Belgaum	197	..	5	49	83	60
Bijapur	866 (213 well works and 653 wad works)	..	125	396	339	1,116 [554 New 562 Old]
Dharwar	33	..	8	25	..	..
Ratnagiri	102	..	..	102	..	..

Vide Appendix II (pages 86-87).

There were no works in progress in Kanara and Kolaba. The inspection of takavi works by the Prant Officers in Belgaum was inadequate and it is being pointed out to the Collector.

There were 8 cases of misapplication of loans in Belgaum and 5 in Dharwar and the amount of Rs. 450 involved in 4 cases of Belgaum was recovered summarily and that involved in the remaining 4 cases of Belgaum and 4 cases of Dharwar (Rs. 1,057) is being recovered. In one case of Navalgund Taluka in Dharwar District, a kulkarni misappropriated Rs. 75 and absconded. The matter is under investigation by the Police.

Rs. 7,631-11-0 were recovered summarily in 66 cases as the borrowers failed to execute the works in the district of Bijapur. The Collector of Kanara reports that in two cases of Ankola Taluka, the borrowers having failed to execute the works, steps are taken to recover the advances by major coercive process, and that in two cases of Mundgod Petha, the borrowers having failed to repay the due instalments and there being no prospects of recovery, Rs. 162-5-0 (Principal Rs. 150-0-0 and interest Rs. 12-5-0) are being written off.

Bombay Suburban District

There were no takavi transactions.

13. AREA

(Columns 10, 11 and 12 of Appendix III)

Northern Division

There was a net increase of 1,785 acres in the occupied area as shown below :—

	Acres.
Ahmedabad	+ 165
Kaira	+ 246
Panch Mahals	+1,364
Broach	— 417
Surat	+ 166
Thana	+ 261
Net ..	+1,785

The increase in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Surat and Thana was mainly due to unoccupied lands having been taken up for

cultivation. The decrease in Broach was due to lands having been acquired for railways.

Central Division

There was a net decrease of 3,318 acres in the occupied area of agricultural land in this division. The decrease or increase in the different districts was as shown below :—

	Acres.
Ahmednagar	+ 325
East Khandesh	— 32
West Khandesh	— 461
Nasik	—2,009
Poona	— 338
Satara	+ 54
Sholapur	— 857
	—3,318

The increase in Satara and the decrease in East Khandesh are insignificant and require no explanation. The increase in Ahmednagar was due to the fact that some of the area of assessed waste land given out for cultivation in previous years was brought into account in the year under report.

The decrease in Nasik and West Khandesh was mainly due to the forfeiture of some land held on the new tenure for breach of conditions attached to the tenure. In Poona and Sholapur it was due to the acquisition of land for various public purposes.

Southern Division

In the year under report there was a net increase of 3,600 acres in the occupied area of agricultural land in this division as shown below :—

	Acres.
Belgaum	+ 953
Bijapur	+ 1,240
Dharwar	+ 1,617
Kanara	+ 181
Kolaba	— 452
Ratnagiri	+ 61
	+ 3,600

The increase in Belgaum was mainly due to the introduction of survey settlement, while in Bijapur, Dharwar and Ratnagiri it was due to

unoccupied lands having been taken up by rayats for cultivation from Government waste ; in Kanara it was due to errors in survey and to grant of waste lands for cultivation on kabulayats.

The decrease in Kolaba was chiefly due to lands being submerged under salt water and to correction of mistakes.

Bombay Suburban District

The decrease of 121 acres in the gross area is due to the revision survey corrections. The net decrease of 4,461 acres under the occupied assessed land was mainly due to survey corrections, acquisition and conversion of land to non-agricultural purposes.

14. COERCIVE PROCESSES

(Appendix IV)

Northern Division

The following table compares the extent to which coercive processes in different forms had to be resorted to for the collection of land revenue during the year under report and during the previous year :—

Year	No. of notices of demand issued under section 152, L. R. Code	Penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code	Distraint and sale of moveable property under section 154, L. R. Code	Sale of immoveable property other than land in respect of which arrears were due section 155, L. R. Code	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, L. R. Code	Arrest and imprisonment under section 157, L. R. Code
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		No. of kabjedars	No. of kabjedars	No. of cases	No. of cases	No. of cases
1929-30 ..	21,490	1,168	66	8	1,986	4
1928-29 ..	10,615	1,346	33	1	41	....

Out of 1,168 cases of penalty under section 148, L. R. C., Kaira and Thana are responsible for 366 and 608, respectively.

Ahmedabad is responsible for 1,656 cases of forfeiture out of 1,986. Steps are being taken in that district to restore forfeited lands to the occupants on payment of the arrears due from them for which they had committed default. The increase in other coercive processes was due to the contumacious default in the payment of land revenue dues by khatedars due to the civil disobedience movement.

Central Division

The following table compares the extent to which coercive processes in different forms had to be resorted for the collection of land revenue in the year under review and in the previous year :—

Year	No. of notices of demand issued under sec. 152, L. R. Code.	Penalty under sec. 148, L. R. Code (No. of kabjedars on whom penalty under sec. 148 was inflicted).	Distraint and sale of moveable property, sec. 154, L.R. Code (No. of kabjedars whose property was distrained).	Sale of immoveable property under sec. 155, L. R. Code (No. of cases).	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under sec. 153, L. R. Code.
1929-30 ..	4,949	438	105	....	220 (?)
1928-29 ..	3,551	495	55	....	156

Out of 4,949 cases of notices under section 152, Land Revenue Code, East Khandesh and Poona were responsible for 2,013 and 1,948, respectively.

In Ahmednagar there were 40 cases in which moveable property was attached and 376 cases in which notices of forfeiture of land under section 153 were issued. The number of cases in which forfeiture was actually resorted to was 95. The Collector of Ahmednagar reports that "in the Kopargaon Taluka the people seemed to have been in the habit of keeping land revenue dues till about the end of the revenue year and some of the people in a few villages assumed a defiant attitude."

Southern Division

The following table compares the extent of coersion in different forms, employed for the collection of land revenue :—

Year	No. of notices of demand under section 152, L. R. C.	Penalty under section 148, L. R. C. Number of kabjedars	Distraint and sale of moveable property under section 154, L. R. C. Number of kabjedars	Sale of immoveable property under section 155, L. R. C. No. of cases	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, L. R. C. No. of cases
1	2	3	4	5	6
1929-30 ..	1,670	6,903	174	....	127
1928-29 ..	1,443	16,252	206	....	163

There was an increase in the number of notices under section 152 in Belgaum and Dharwar and a decrease in the remaining districts. The large decrease in the number of persons proceeded against under section 148 is shared by all the districts except Dharwar, where there was a slight increase as compared with that of the previous year. The decrease in the number of cases of distraint and sale of moveable property under section 154 occurred chiefly in Kolaba.

The decrease in the number of forfeiture cases under section 153 occurred in all districts except Dharwar which shows an increase of 20 cases this year.

No action under section 155 was found necessary in any of the districts.

Bombay Suburban District

The following table compares the extent of coercive processes in different forms employed for the collection of land revenue :—

Year.	No. of notices of demands under section 152, L. R. Code.	Penalty under section 148, L. R. Code.	Distraint and sale of moveable property under section 154, L. R. Code.	Sale of immoveable property under section 155, L. R. Code.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, L. R. Code.
1928-29 ..	546	3	....	....	....
1929-30 ..	548	....	....	....	3*

* Orders of forfeiture were issued towards the close of the year and hence further action could not be taken within the year 1929-30.

The following reasons contributed to the issue of a large number of notices :—

(*a*) A very large number of occupants live outside the limits of the districts.

(*b*) The addresses of many change frequently.

(*c*) Lands change hands frequently but intimations are not received punctually by the revenue officers.

Though advance intimations of dues and of the time and place where they are to be paid are given in time persons concerned do not care to send the remittances in time with the result that large number of notices were required to be issued. To effect the recovery major processes like forfeiture in three cases had to be taken.

15. TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

Northern Division

In Ahmedabad there were 195 factories on 1st August 1929, and forty-eight new factories were added and nine were struck off the register during the year, leaving 234 at the close of the year. The working condition in the mills as compared with the last year was good. In spite

of the world-wide depression, the textile industry of Ahmedabad passed through a period of active progress.

Of the two textile mills at Nadiad in the Kaira District one (the Manor Mill) remained closed throughout the year owing to financial difficulties and the other (New Shorrock Mill) is in a flourishing condition.

In Borsad there is a cottage industry of hand spinning and weaving carried on by the backward class of people. There are 32 ginning factories and presses in the Kaira District most of which are situated in Thasra and Anand talukas. Out of these 2 at Thasra and 3 at Dakore did not work during the year for want of sufficient cotton. The match factory at Umreth sustained a loss of Rs. 15,000 due to fire but it is still working. The Hume Pipes factory at Anand has ceased doing any business now.

In the Panch Mahals, the principal trade is in timber and grain. The groundnut and flour mills continued to work well. The working of factories and presses was moderate throughout the year. Dohad continued to be the important grain market. The export of corn, timber and forest produce is fairly extensive. The Manganese mines at Shivrajpur and Bamankua continued to work, but the business was rather slack owing to the depression in the world market of Manganese.

In Broach cotton is the chief product and constitutes the important trade of the district. There are 36 ginning factories and 12 presses in the district. All these factories except 8 worked for about 2 to 3 months. The mill industry in Broach showed a tendency towards dullness on the whole.

The river-borne trade of the ports of Kavi, Tankari and Dehej showed a remarkable increase in the exports at Broach and Kavi while there was a noticeable decrease in imports at Kavi as compared with those of the preceding year.

In Surat cotton is the principal product and 31 ginning factories, 15 presses and 1 mill worked during the year. The number of spinning wheels and hand weaving looms has greatly increased owing to the present propaganda in favour of khaddar.

The local silk and embroidery business is declining owing to the present agitation against other than purely indigenous articles of manufacture.

The chief exports of the district were grass, timber, bricks, firewood, molasses, mangoes, vegetable, rice and cotton. Grass and firewood were exported to Bombay from Chikhli, Bulsar and Pardi talukas as usual.

In Thana rice (which is the principal product of the district) of the value of about rupees sixty lacs was exported exclusive of paddy which was exported to the extent of Rs. 17 lacs. Other articles of exports in that district were timber, charcoal, grass, salt, bricks, lime, dry and fresh fish, plantains, betel leaves, saris and woollen cloth. Bassein exported vegetables worth Rs. 5½ lacs to Bombay as against 3 lacs during the preceding year.

The iron workshop at Bhiwandi which manufactures accessories for rice mills and implements for labourers continued to work as usual. The number of handlooms at Bhiwandi continued at 3,000 employing 7,000 workmen as during the previous year.

The Raymond woollen mills in Thana manufactured woollen cloth and exported it to Bombay and other trade centres of the value of about Rs. 12,60,000.

The bone mills at Thana and Kalwa continued to give ample employment to labourers of depressed classes.

Central Division

There was general trade depression throughout the year. The decline in cotton prices has resulted in the cotton districts in a diminution of the average area under cotton, which is specially observed in East Khandesh where the area under cotton which was 790,406 acres in 1928-29 went down to 736,269 in the year under report. It seems that with the decline in the prices of cotton the agriculturists in those districts are gradually taking to other crops, especially food grains. The cultivation of groundnut has recently increased very appreciably in the Khandesh, especially in East Khandesh, and the fact that there are 23 oil mills working during the year in Jalgaon, Bhusaval and Yawal talukas and one each at Dharangaon and Chalisgaon indicates that the cultivation of groundnut is becoming very popular, especially in East Khandesh District.

The two spinning and weaving mills at Jalgaon and in Amalner and one in Chalisgaon continued to work in the year. Of these the Khandesh Mills at Jalgaon are said to be in a flourishing condition.

The new Pratap Spinning and Weaving Mill at Dhulia is reported to be working well.

In Barsi there are 3 spinning and weaving mills of which two have not yet started weaving owing to lack of capital. As regards the mills at Sholapur the Collector observes :—

"Though the local mills have managed to carry on working, yet owing to trade and political conditions stocks of cloth have been piling up and unless improvement of sales occurs in the near future production will have to be cut down either by working short time or reduction of labour."

The Sugar Factory of the Belapur Syndicate at Harigaon in the Ahmednagar District has been making progress and has been manufacturing sugar of a superior sort.

The main product of the Satara District is the groundnut crop, which grows in great profusion in the southern part of the district and is largely exported to Bombay. Patan Taluka is the most prolific in the production of groundnut and it is reported that about 3 lakhs worth of groundnut was exported from this taluka during this year.

The agricultural implements works of Messrs. Cooper Bros. at Satara Road and the Iron Factory of Messrs. Kirloskar Bros. at Kirloskarwadi

continued to work at high cost but with, it is said, no profitable market on account of competition with factories more advantageously situated in respect of iron and coal deposits.

Miscellaneous Industries.—The manufacture of silken and lace cloth is carried on to some extent in Poona while one factory equipped with the latest machinery produces brass and white metal utensils on a very large scale at the same place. The Glass Factory at Talegaon Dabhade, the Ravi Varma Fine Art Litho Printing Press at Malavali and the Carpet Factory at Kune, the Textile Factory and Metal Works at Tikekarwadi near Sholapur, the Ogale Glass Works near the Karad Railway Station continued to work as before.

Southern Division

The articles of production and export from the division are mostly jagri, wheat, jowari, chillies, tobacco, cotton, groundnut, betel and cardamom. The condition of trade in general was unsatisfactory as it was affected by the world-wide depression.

Owing to unfavourable rains and general slump, trade in cotton suffered considerably. The large mills at Gokak Falls had a bad year due to the combined effects of a poor outturn of the cotton crop and reduction in the demand for its yarn. Two cotton ginning factories closed down at Saundatti and the third had hardly enough work to keep it going for a month. The Hubli Mills however are reported to have had sufficient work during the whole of the season.

The handloom industry in the Bijapur district had a lean year and like many other cottage industries this industry, which is the main stay of the large weaving population in that district, was seriously hit by the boycott carried on by the congress. The weavers in Bijapur could not adopt the rough indigenous yarn for the manufacture of *saris* and *cholis*. The looms in Ratnagiri are reported to have had less work than in the preceding year. The looms in Dharwar and Belgaum however had a normal year.

Salt trade at Panvel was normal but it declined in Pen, Uran and Sanikatta. The Sanikatta Salt-works are reported to have sold 98,288 maunds of salt against 134,078 in the previous year.

Building stones from Badami and lime-stones from Bagalkot continued to be much in demand.

The Dhutpapeshwar Pharmacy at Panvel had again a good year.

The copper and brass industry at Hubli is reported to have done good business throughout the year.

The Bharat Tile Factory at Mora in the Uran Mahal had an output of 10 lakhs of coloured and patterned tiles and is reported to be in a good condition. The Khanapur tile factories in the Belgaum district did not however work satisfactorily. The tile factory at Guramwad in the Ratnagiri Collectorate had a fair year. The nib factory at Malvan produced nibs worth about Rs. 1,800

The fishing industry continued to do well on the coast and the Kolaba fishermen particularly had a good year.

Electric energy continued to be supplied to Bombay from the Tata Company's power houses at Bhivapuri, Campoli and Patnus in the Kolaba district.

Trade in pulses and cereals slackened on account of the continued fall in prices.

Bombay Suburban District

The general depression in trade and industries remained nearly the same as last year. No new industry was started. The principal trade and industries in the district are :—

1. The Match factories at Santa Cruz, Andheri, Borivli, Kurla, Ghatkoper and Ambernath.
2. Two Textile Mills at Kurla.
3. Dyeing factories at Chembur, Kurla and Vikhroli.
4. Two Litho Printing Presses at Ghatkoper.
5. Aluminium and Silver vessels factory at Vile Parle.
6. Bone Crushing factory at Vikhroli.
7. Messrs. Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Works, Ambernath.
8. Salt Work at Bhandup.
9. Braithwait Pipes Work at Mulund.
10. Stone quarries at Malavni and Akurli.

2. Though the district affords rich facilities for industrial purposes, these industries are not in as flourishing a state as might be expected owing to the general depression in trade. The lime stone business, one of the premier industries of the district owing to the existence of big lime stone quarries, has also gone down appreciably not only due to the decline in the building and the Development Department reclamation activities but also due to the quarries themselves getting more and more exhausted.

3. The Ambernath area though mainly intended for industrial development has not shown any signs of development due to the slump in the market.

16. PRICES

Northern Division

There was a slight decrease in the prices of principal food grains in common use in all the Gujarat districts of the division except Surat where the prices were practically the same as they were during the previous year.

In Broach the price of cotton with seed ranged from Rs. 100 to Rs. 130 per bhar as against Rs. 100 to 180 during the preceding year.

In Thana the price of rice and nagli, which are the principal food grains of the district, and of other articles of food stuffs declined on account

of the favourable nature of the past season and general depression in trade.

Central Division

Jowari and bajri are generally the principal staple food grains in the districts of this division. The season of 1929-30 was not on the whole very favourable and so a drop in prices was not to be expected. But the world-wide depression in trade and employment aided by the Railway strike and the civil disobedience movement brought down the level of prices of almost all commodities to a point lower than that during the last few years and the favourable rains of 1930 will probably bring it still lower in 1930-31. A statement showing the prices of these staple food grains for the head-quarters town of each district in this division and of cotton for East Khandesh as they were on 15th March and 31st July 1929 and 1930 is appended for comparison.

So far there has been no certain indication of the fall in prices affecting rents.

Station	Quantity purchasable per rupee on 15th March 1929			Quantity purchasable per rupee on 31st July 1929		
	Jowari	Bajri	Cotton with seed	Jowari	Bajri	Cotton with seed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Ahmednagar ..	9 6	7 5	..	8 13	8 0	..
Jalgaon ..	7 13	7 4	3 4	7 13	7 4	3 4
Dhulia ..	8 4	6 14	..	9 6	7 9	..
Nasik ..	..	6 10	..	..	6 3	..
Poona ..	8 13	7 6	..	8 9	6 0	..
Satara ..	10 11	8 5	..	10 15	9 7	..
Sholapur ..	10 14	8 4	..	9 15	8 11	..

Station	Quantity purchasable per rupee on 15th March 1930			Quantity purchasable per rupee on 31st July 1930		
	Jowari	Bajri	Cotton with seed	Jowari	Bajri	Cotton with seed
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Ahmednagar ..	9 7	7 15	..	10 2	8 11	..
Jalgaon ..	9 2	8 2	4 12	10 3	8 12	4 8
Dhulia ..	9 13	8 10	..	10 9	7 7	..
Nasik ..	..	6 8	..	..	7 4	..
Poona ..	9 3	6 10	..	11 0	7 8	..
Satara ..	9 14	10 8	..	12 0	10 14	..
Sholapur ..	10 14	9 2	..	13 14	9 14	..

Southern Division

Though the prices of the principal food-grains and those of cotton and kadbi have generally fallen, individual districts show surprising variations as regards the actual fall. In the northern sub-division of Belgaum jowari was sold at 18 seers to the rupee in Athni, 14 seers 8 chhataks in Gokak and 12 seers 1 chhatak in Hukeri as against 9 seers 14 chhataks, 9 seers 12 chhataks and 9 seers, respectively, last year. In the Bijapur district jowari sold at 14 seers 12 chhataks to the rupee as against 12 seers in the previous year. The wholesale price of paddy in the Kolaba District ranged from Rs. 45 to Rs. 60 per khandi against Rs. 52 to Rs. 65 in the previous year. In the Kanara District prices of rice, paddy, cocoanut, cardamom, pepper and betelnut fell below those of the previous year whilst that of jagree rose above that of the previous year. The fall in prices which is a feature of post-war times has been variously explained but the consensus of opinion seems to be that general trade depression aggravated by the condition of insecurity engendered by hartals has been mainly responsible. The Collector of Kanara reports that better yield and less export are the contributory factors. Prices of jagree which fell in the Belgaum District rose in Kanara and Dharwar mainly because Mysore jagree failed to arrive in time. The unsettled condition of the textile industry in Bombay is mainly responsible for the low prices of cotton. Prices of all articles in Ratnagiri except salt have shown a downward tendency.

Bombay Suburban District

There was no appreciable change in the prices of commodities, as compared with those of the last year.

The staple food of this district is rice and its price on an average was 5 seers and 3 chhataks a rupee in South-Salsette Taluka and 5 seers and 2 chhataks in Ambernath Taluka.

17. LABOUR AND WAGES

Northern Division

There was no appreciable change in the rates of wages of skilled and unskilled labour in the Gujarat districts of the division. In Broach there was some unemployment owing to shortness of the cotton season.

In Surat many skilled labourers were thrown out of employment on account of trade depression and present economic condition of the country.

In Thana the wages of skilled and unskilled labour remained stationary. The district being in close proximity to Bombay skilled and unskilled labour as usual found employment in Bombay during the fair season. The rice mills in Bhiwandi, Shahpur and Kalyan also absorbed a large number of labourers.

Central Division

The rates of wages of both skilled and unskilled labour practically remained stationary in the year under report except for slight seasonal fluctuations which are more or less normal. The depression in prices had apparently no effect in the year of report on the labour market. The demand and supply generally seemed to balance each other especially as regards unskilled labour. The relations between the employers and the employees were generally good. The only remarkable occurrence in this connection was the G.I.P. Railway strike which began early in February 1930 and lingered on especially in East Khandesh till towards the end of April. About this strike which affected all the districts except Satara through which the G.I.P. Railway does not pass Mr. Knight, the Collector of Sholapur, observes :

"The Railway strike run by the G.I.P. Railway union effected nothing except throwing a number of railway operatives and labourers out of employment. The behaviour of the railway strikers was distinctly good, there was no rowdyism and though doubtless pressure was brought to bear in the chawls on those unwilling to strike, a few cases of intimidation occurred."

Referring to the general strike the Collector of East Khandesh remarks :

" Congress politicians incited the men to passive resistance with the result that serious breaches of the peace were threatened. The Police had a very anxious time but behaved excellently. The strike finally collapsed leaving some 800 men out of employment in Bhusaval alone."

As regards the labour situation in Sholapur City which is the most important labour centre in this Division, the Collector of Sholapur observes :

" In Sholapur City, except for a brief period in May the mills continued working with a nearly normal labour force, despite the discouraging trade conditions and the district was spared the difficulties that would have arisen had the mills had to close down and put 18,000 operatives out of work. The general depression and dislocation of trade has caused a good deal of unemployment among casual and non-mill labour in Sholapur, but trade in Sholapur has probably been better than in most other ' cities this year '.

" The so-called mill trade union appears either defunct or moribund, especially since several of the leaders got involved in riot cases, but as appears usual in Sholapur the millhands of the old mill took the leading part in the trouble of May 7th (though not in those of May 8th)."

The fact that the wages of agricultural labour have not fallen, though prices of practically all commodities and especially of agricultural produce have dropped heavily necessarily decreases the profits of cultivation for all who have to employ such labour and pay for it in cash. In time, if present conditions continue, it is likely that there will be a fall in the cash wages of agricultural labour.

Southern Division

Labour had a normal year. Wages generally retained the level reached by them last year, the fall in the price of food-stuffs notwithstanding. Skilled labour was paid for from As. 12 a day in Bijapur to Rs. 2-8-0 in Kolaba and unskilled labour was valued at As. 6 in Bijapur to Re. 1 in Vengurla (Ratnagiri). The supply was nearly adequate everywhere except in Sindgi and parts of Bagewadi in the Bijapur district. In these talukas the unsatisfactory season threw out of work many wage-earners who, however, obtained employment on the large number of tagai works and the three scarcity works started by Government. In the Kanara district as usual, there was the normal exodus of labourers from below-ghats to above-ghats and eventually the supply adjusted itself, and no inconvenience was felt. Relations between labour and capital were generally harmonious but the operatives of the Bharat Mills at Hubli in the Dharwar district voiced their discontent from time to time and the intervention of the District Magistrate effected a settlement. The Collector of Kolaba reports that the Maratha agriculturists in a few villages of the Mangaon Taluka have, with a view to improving their status, decided to withhold menial service from the khots.

Emigration and Immigration.—Such emigration and immigration as there is in the division is not of a permanent nature. Seasonable migrations of labour are normal features of rural economy in the division. A few labourers from Bijapur who went in search of work to the Dharwar district are reported to have permanently settled at Hubli which is a textile centre for the Karnatak. The unsettled condition of the textile industry in Bombay discouraged the normal exodus of labourers from this division to that city. Forest cuttings in Kolaba, the salt pans in Uran and the Tata Hydro Electric Works in Kolaba continued to import both skilled and unskilled labour. A few Mahomedans went to South Africa from Mangaon and Mahad talukas while some of those that had settled there returned on a short visit and took away their families with them.

Bombay Suburban District

The demand for labour continued to be as brisk as in the previous year. This was chiefly due to building activities in the suburbs, which have now become popular as residential areas, especially among the middle classes who prefer them to the conjested localities in Bombay.

The average wages common among the labouring class were as under :—

Skilled labour

South Salsette Taluka	..	Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3 per day.
Ambernath Taluka	..	Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per day.

Unskilled labour

South Salsette Taluka .. and Ambernath Taluka ..	Male Re. 0-12-0 to Re. 1 per day. Females Re. 0-8-0 to Re. 0-12-0 per day. Children Re. 0-5-0 to Re. 0-8-0 per day.

18. SPECIAL MATTERS AND GENERAL REMARKS

Northern Division

The visit of His Excellency the Governor to Gujarat in December-January received very favourable notice. The rural population showed great interest and the tour was most successful.

Later in the year the congress movement caused serious difficulties in the revenue administration. The movement for non-payment of land revenue was persistently organised and received support from the Patidar community in four districts. It was a failure in the sense that 94·02 per cent. was recovered.

One of the lines of propaganda was the instigation of revenue officials to resign. Practically speaking it was only village officers and of those only patels and matadars who gave up their duty. The remainder of the staff were to all intents loyal and refused to resign. The resignation of patels and matadars was countered without serious difficulty and the work went on.

Progress made in connection with the maintenance and repairs of small irrigation tanks in charge of the Revenue Department

A grant of Rs. 50,000 was sanctioned by Government for repairs to minor irrigation works in charge of the Revenue Department in this division during the year 1929-30 and it was distributed as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	25,500
Kaira	8,000
Broach	1,000
Surat	15,500
Total ..	50,000

An additional grant of Rs. 80 was sanctioned by Government under their Resolution No. P. 42 dated 25th March 1930 for repairs to the Koprej Tank in the Panch Mahals District. Out of the grant of Rs. 50,080, Rs. 39,422 were spent on repairs to tanks and Rs. 9,538 as shown below were surrendered to Government, *vide* this office No. I.R.R. 6, dated 26th January 1930 and 11th February 1930 and also Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. P. 42/2593, dated 20th February 1930 :—

	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedabad	4,300 0 0
Kaira	5,071 0 0
Broach	13 8 0
Surat	153 8 0
	9,538 0 0

Details as regards the number of tanks repaired and the amount spent in each district are given below :—

Name of district	Number of tanks repaired	Amount spent for repairs
		Rs.
Ahmedabad	47	21,216
Kaira	34	1,908
Panch Mahals	1	80
Broach	5	945
Surat	44	15,273
Total ..	131	39,422

Thus Rs. 1,120 remained unspent at the end of the year of which Kaira was responsible for Rs. 1,020.

In Ahmedabad and Kaira and in the Southern Prant of the Surat District the works were carried out by the special agency appointed for the purpose while in Broach and the Panch Mahals and in the northern prant of the Surat District they were done departmentally or by contract and supervised by the local revenue staff.

Central Division

For purposes of the present report it would perhaps be better to divide "special matters" into two sections, viz. :—

(1) that concerning the land revenue administration proper ; and

(2) that affecting the maintenance of law and order which is connected with the revenue administration in so far as the officers of the Revenue Department are also responsible in their capacity as Magistrates for the maintenance of law and order.

Under the first of the two heads there was in the year of report no event of outstanding importance. A mention may however be made of a few matters of ordinary importance.

Of the two kadbi storages undertaken in this division, the one in Sholapur was practically wound up by the sale of almost all the remaining kadbi stacks. Regarding this the Collector of Sholapur remarks :—

"The financial results of the kadbi storage experiment are depressing. It was impossible to postpone sales this year till it could be seen whether the early rains could be adequate or not as had good rains fallen, the kadbi could probably not have been sold at all this year and next year it would have been too old to sell."

The other storage at Nagar, which was undertaken by the Ahmednagar District Local Board with a loan from Government, has not yet been disposed of, but there too the financial realization from the kadbi, which will have to be disposed of for whatever it will fetch before the end of 1930-31, are likely to be dismal.

As regards the disposal of waste lands in West Khandesh the Collector records that a total area of 6,849 and odd acres in 105 villages has been marked for distribution amongst various classes according to orders in Government Resolution No. 4702/24 dated 26th February 1926 and the work of distribution is nearly completed except in parts of Sakri and Nawapur talukas.

Owing to the failure of crops in the Sirur Mahal of the Poona District a cash dole of Rs. 2-8-0 per head was granted to inferior village servants from April. The total amount expended in this regard was Rs. 1,290 in the year of report.

Grass-hoppers appeared in Nasik District in 69 villages of the Chandor Taluka and also in some villages of the Niphad Taluka, but caused no appreciable damage.

A swarm of locusts passed about the middle of October over some of the villages in the Raver and Yawal talukas and also over a part of Jalgaon and Erandol talukas but the damage caused by them in East Khandesh was not appreciable. The same swarm or perhaps another swarm passed on 21st or 22nd October 1929 through a considerable portion of the Nasik District. They caused some damage to standing crops of nagli, bajri, jowari, etc., especially in the Chandor Taluka where as stated elsewhere land revenue amounting to Rs. 1,461 was remitted. Remissions of smaller amounts were given in Malegaon, Peint, Dindori and Nasik talukas also.

There was at one time some apprehension of difficulties in the way of the collection of land revenue in the Chalisgaon and Baglan talukas. In the former, one Mr. Bhutekar, tried to stir up the rayats against the payment of the land revenue assessment revised in 1926-27. In Baglan the remains of the agitation engineered in 1928-29 against the proposed introduction of the second revision settlement were directed for a time towards dissuading the rayats of a few villages from the payment of land revenue. But what with the tactful handling of the situation by the Collectors and other officers and the general good sense of the rayats, no difficulty was actually experienced and all land revenue in these and other talukas came in as usual.

As regards the other section, the year of report may be considered to have been more eventful than all that have preceded it during the last two generations at least.

The various district authorities responsible for the maintenance of law and order not only rose to the occasion and displayed both courage and tact in dealing with the various emergent situations arising from time to time in almost every one of the districts but at the same time did not allow the normal work of the administration which is by no

means light to lag behind. The clerical staff of the various offices likewise rose to the occasion and disposed of extra work without the aid of reinforcements, a very creditable performance, especially as regards my own office, for while individual districts had their spells of quiet, there was always some special activity in progress in one district or another. It is not at all surprising that some have been unable to stand the strain.

Southern Division

Under the orders of Government conveyed in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 4702/24-III dated 3rd April 1929 all Government waste lands are being granted on this tenure. An account of disposal of lands on this tenure in each District during the year under report is shown below :—

	Acres.	Gunthas.
Belgaum	538	36
Bijapur	1,793	..
Dharwar	1,021	..
Kanara	833	..
Kolaba	54	20
Ratnagiri	62	30
Total ..	4,203	6

The only districts in which waste lands are available for disposal are the up-ghat districts of Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar. Land available in the up-ghat talukas in Kanara is small. All the Collectors except Belgaum are unanimous in saying that the impartible tenure is gaining ground gradually and that people are not averse to it; but Mr. Montgomery reports that generally the demand for land on this tenure comes from persons who own no land and who are in need of it and that even among such persons there appears to be some disinclination to accept the tenure owing to the restricted nature of the occupancy rights. However, in view of the opinion expressed by the other Collectors and the disposal of a larger area in the year under report than in the previous year (180 acres 17 gunthas) it can safely be said that the public have no objection to the acceptance of land on this tenure.

Agriculture and co-operation.—The Wilson Anti-Famine Institute started by the late Mr. V. H. Naik (Collector of Bijapur) did good work in popularising improved methods of agriculture.

Two cattle shows were successfully held in Bijapur, one at Galgali and the other at Budihal, at the time of annual fairs. Agricultural demonstrations were also held with good success at Hubli and Gadag in the Dharwar District.

The Taluka Development Association at Roha in Kolaba which was started to popularise the use of improved manures and seeds did good work. A similar association has been started at Mahad and it is introducing the cultivation of tobacco, sugarcane, etc., which is practically unknown in the Konkan.

The use of copper sulphate as a remedy against smut which has become popular in Bijapur is now being also extensively used in the Dharwar District.

Kadbi storage.—No depôts were opened during the year.

Co-operative credit societies which are found in almost all principal villages in the Karnatak are also making headway in the Konkan. Eleven new co-operative societies were formed in the Pen Taluka of the Kolaba District.

Improvement of village water supply.—Out of the 14 wells bored in Dharwar 13 were successful. In Kanara Rs. 1,950 out of a Government grant of Rs. 2,000 were spent on improving water supply in the forest villages and of the five new wells undertaken last year four were completed and handed over to the District Local Board for maintenance.

The Uran Water Works which are mainly meant to alleviate the distress in the kharapat tract were opened by His Excellency the Governor in January 1930. The Irrigation Record of Rights was prepared and promulgated in respect of 567 tanks in Dharwar District.

Public feeling in the form of agitation for the non-payment of land revenue was not a feature of the year under report. The Collector of Kolaba reports that the members of the local congress committee at Pen established a branch of the land league for the district with the object of withholding the payment of land revenue to the extent of Re. 1 per khata but failed in their object.

Bombay Suburban District

Juhu as usual calls for a notice. With the benevolence of Mr. Shapurji Sorabji of Versowa, about a dozen life-buoys and life-belts, with notice boards, cautioning danger spots have been provided by the Juhu Municipality, to enhance the facilities of the sea-bathers. In spite of it all, however, a drowning tragedy was reported in September last ; but that there has been a very considerable minimisation of risks for bathers cannot be gainsaid.

Mr. G. K. Kudav, who was in charge of the Sub-Division with the additional duties of Personal Assistant to the Salsette Development Officer, breathed his last suddenly while yet actively functioning as an officer of indefatigable energy. He rendered very good service during the year in all the branches of the district administration during a troublous and difficult period. In him a good and conscientious officer has been lost.

Letter from the Collector, Bombay Suburban District, No. A.D.M. P.R.I., dated 10th January 1931.

" In continuation of this office No. A.D.M.P.R.I. dated 23rd December 1930, I have the honour to forward herewith a statement showing demand and realisations from the Development Department properties as per Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5048/28, dated 31st July 1930, and a paragraph on Residential Suburban Schemes to be incorporated in the Land Revenue Administration Report of this District for the year 1929-1930."

Statement showing demand and realisations from Development Department properties

Scheme No.	Demand for 1928-29	Recovery in 1928-29	Arrears	Demand for 1929-30 including arrears for 1928-29	Recovery in 1929-30	Arrears
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(Kurla-Kirol) I ..	7,496 14 9	5,370 1 3	2,126 13 6	8,647 11 9	5,981 13 3	2,665 14 6
(Trombay N. E.) II	5,328 2 0	2,402 10 0	2,925 8 0	5,782 10 0	2,234 14 0	3,547 12 0
(Trombay N.W.) III	5,513 8 3	5,231 15 6	281 8 9	4,942 4 6	3,726 15 0	1,215 5 6
(Danda) VI ..	400 0 0	240 0 0	160 0 0	262 6 0	262 6 0	....
(Khar) VII ..	5,229 14 0	1,968 10 0	3,261 4 0	6,340 8 0	3,834 14 0	2,505 10 0
(Chapel Road) VIII	12 0 0	12 0 0	....	13 8 0	13 8 0	....
(Aerodrome) X ..	4,500 0 6	4,278 0 6	222 0 0	4,272 4 0	4,028 12 0	243 8 0
(Ambernath) XV ..	15,791 4 6	13,599 10 9	2,191 9 9	17,750 8 9	15,937 2 9	1,813 6 0
(C.S.Railway) XVII	3,892 9 6	2,331 2 3	1,561 7 3	7,809 13 0	5,331 1 0	2,478 12 0
(Kirol) XVIII ..	492 0 0	492 0 0	....	933 0 0	775 0 0	158 0 0
Imperial Air Scheme	970 0 0	970 0 0	....	875 0 0	640 0 0	235 0 0
Kurla Diversion Road.	994 8 0	667 8 0	327 0 0	1,039 0 0	728 0 0	311 0 0
	50,620 13 6	37,563 10 3	13,057 3 3	58,668 10 0	43,494 6 0	15,174 4 0

Residential Suburban Schemes

The State-aided building schemes showed unmistakeable signs of increasing popularity in spite of the general depression in the land market and elsewhere throughout the year. An aggregate of Rs. 5,17,386-14-0 were given away as building advances of which Rs. 4,06,294 were for private individuals, Rs. 80,017-14-0 to Government servants and Rs. 24,075 to Co-operative Societies.

The following table indicates the area sold and amounts realised during the year from the several schemes mentioned :—

Serial No.	Name of the scheme	Area sold during the year	Amount realised
		Sq. yds.	Rs. a. p.
S.S. I ..	Kurla-Kirol Industrial Development ..	531	764 0 0
S.S. III ..	Chembur	16,350	24,196 6 0
S.S. VI ..	Danda	12,926	1,09,406 8 0
S.S. VII ..	Khar (Model Suburbs)	34,614	2,04,056 4 0
S.S. VIII ..	Chapel Road Bandra	2,153	10,373 0 0
S.S. XV ..	Ambernath	11,014	3,741 14 0
S.S. XVI ..	Shahar (Kolekalyan Sector)	122	244 0 0
	Kurla Diversion Road Scheme ..	1,015	4,060 0 0
	Total ..	78,725	3,56,842 0 0

A copy of the detailed note on the working of the Residential Suburban Schemes during the year 1929-30 prepared by the Land Manager, B. S. D., is also appended.

The annual reports had been submitted during the existence of the Development Department for the years ending 31st March. Last year's report was similarly prepared for the period ending 31st March 1930 a copy of which is forwarded herewith.

2. As it is now required that the annual report should be for the year ending 31st July 1930 the additional figures showing the disposal in the schemes from 1st April to 31st July 1930 is appended :—

Scheme No.	Area in sq. yds.	Value
		Rs. a. p.
(*a*) S. S. No. 3, Chembur	502	1,255 0 0
(*b*) S. S. No. 6, Danda	3,953	33,835 0 0
(*c*) S. S. No. 7, Khar A and B Sectors	110	1,100 0 0
C and D Sectors	12,577	72,264 8 0
(*d*) S. S. No. 8, Chapel Road	2,153	10,373 0 0
(*e*) S. S. Nos. 2 and 3, Kurla Division Road ..	1,015	4,060 0 0

3. For the sake of facility the necessary figures from 1st August 1929 to 31st July 1930 are given below :—

Scheme No.	Area in sq. yds.	Value
		Rs. a. p.
(*a*) S. S. No. 3, Chembur	16,350	24,196 6 0
(*b*) S. S. No. 6, Danda	12,926	1,09,406 8 0
(*c*) S. S. No. 7, Khar A and B	1,617	15,133 8 0
C and D	32,997	1,88,922 12 0
	34,614	2,04,056 4 0
(*d*) S. S. No. 8, Chapel Road, Bandra	2,153	10,373 0 0
(*e*) S. S. No. 16, Shahar Kolekalyan Sector	122	244 0 0
(*f*) Kurla Diversion Road	1,015	4,060 0 0

APPENDIX

Statement exhibiting the gross and net land revenue of the districts of Suburban District for the Revenue Year 1929-30,

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct			
				Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
Northern Division.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	836	50	33,72,095	10,084	6,26,143	1,17,177	8,25,881
Kaira	561	28	30,04,163	49,426	7,75,767	97,831	79,965
Panch Mahals	615½	76½	7,29,199	7,727	1,72,031	26,245	1,25,663
Broach	400	15	26,45,467	37,207	4,87,973	37,725	86,669
Surat	713	36	29,31,588	46,435	4,08,708	31,517	15,449

No. I

the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and the Bombay and balances outstanding on 31st July 1930

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.						
Agricultural.						
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).	Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judi in Class VII).	Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Less collections in 1928-1929 and earlier years.	Total current year consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (13).
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15,67,795	1,34,573	90,442	2,14,008	2,04,351	44,210	21,66,959
						Remissions 1,74,780
						Suspensions... ... 6,57,419
						Collections 12,74,436
						Unauthorized ... 60,264
15,28,557	5,21,574	11,043	41,706	1,34,142	94,261	21,42,761
						Remissions 67,081
						Suspensions... ... 4,83,589*
						Collections 15,41,142
						Unauthorized ... 50,949
3,60,484	33,094	3,965	49,587	44,179	11,021	4,80,288
						Remissions 11,362
						Suspensions... ... 3,321
						Collections 4,64,864
						Unauthorized ... 741
17,61,866	2,22,017	10,010	1,36,438	1,68,018	65,629	22,32,720
						Remissions 12,943
						Suspensions... ... 2,50,510
						Collections 18,47,682
						Unauthorized ... 1,21,585
22,64,645	1,43,475	21,368	70,479	1,83,110	1,23,274	25,59,803
						Remissions 70,586
						Suspensions... ... 5,972
						Collections 22,36,490
						Unauthorized ... 2,46,755

* This includes postponed amount of Rs. 1,05,588 (Rs. 40,583 of Mehmedabad and Rs. 65,005 of Matar).

APPENDIX

Statement exhibiting the gross and net land revenue of the districts of Suburban, District for the revenue year 1929-30,

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.						
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	1925-1926.	1926-1927.	1927-1928.	1928-1929.	Other years.	1927-1928.	1928-1929.
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ...	386	88,859	52,118	2,36,012	297	3,195	15,007
Remissions ...	.....	88,781	27,818	95,355	.....	..	292
Suspensions ...	386	77	20,972	1,21,936	.....	...	.....
Collections ...	.....	1	3,328	18,701	112	166	11,509
Unauthorized.	.....	.....	.....	20	185	3,029	3,206
Kaira ...	.....	.....	29,957	3,51,159	140	2,001	1,478
Remissions ...	.....	.....	18,826	1,71,109	106	358	249
Suspensions ...	.....	.....	11,126	1,74,374	.....	...	.....
Collections ...	.....	...	5	5,676	34	905	1,192
Unauthorized.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	738	37
Panch Mahals ...	.....	.....	113	825	.....	1,787	2,333
Remissions ...	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	...	569
Suspensions ...	.....	.....	113	773	.....	...	.....
Collections ...	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	1,787	1,764
Unauthorized.	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	...	.....
Broach ...	.....	49,849	7,495	6,09,956	.....	77	762
Remissions ...	.....	48,381	3,652	18,897	.....	...	.....
Suspensions ...	.....	.....	2,720	1,69,728	.....	...	.....
Collections ...	... ..	1,450	1,123	4,02,252	.....	50	726
Unauthorized.	.....	18	.....	19,078	.....	27	36
Surat ...	.....	2,780	.....	5,46,873*	.....	...	1,51,193*
Remissions ...	.....	559	.....	520	.....	...	77
Suspensions ..	.....	.....	.....	2,36,413	.....	...	... ..
Collections ...	.....	2,222	.....	2,54,172	.....	...	78,702
Unauthorized.	.....	.....	.....	55,769	.....	...	72,414

*The difference in the figures in columns 18 and 21 as compared with the figures reported last Bardoli Talukas and Valod Mahal according to the rates sanctioned by Government as recom-

No. I—*contd.*

the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and the Bombay and balances outstanding on 31st July 1930—contd.

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharavband items.	Remarks.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
25,62,833	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	3,87,026	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	8,00,790	.....	...	...	16,717	
.....	...	...	13,08,313	84,237	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	66,704	...	
25,27,496	...	...	.....	...	...	44,088	
.....	2,57,729	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	6,69,089	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	15,48,954	67,366	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	51,724	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
4,85,346	11,931	4,207	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	4,68,427	5,083	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	781	2,908	
29,00,859	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	83,873	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	4,22,958	22,53,283	...	...	38,431	
.....	...	...	.....	26,297	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	1,40,745	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	The difference of Rs. 185 in column 16 as compared with the figures of last year is due to the correction of a mistake in the Collector's district return for the last year.
32,60,650	71,742	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	2,42,385	.....	...	...	..	
.....	...	...	25,71,586	20,184	...	5,616	
.....	...	...	.....	...	3,74,937	...	

year is due to the re-adjustment of the unauthorized and authorized arrears in the Chorasi and mended by Broomfield and Maxwell Committee and also due to correction of a mistake of Rs. 37.

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct			
				Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Thana	1,530	64	16,63,290	57	78,920	9,242	2,206
Total for 1929-30 ...	4,755½	269½	1,43,43,802	1,50,936	25,49,532	2,59,737	11,35,824
Total for 1928-29 ...	4,755½	269½	1,44,89,428	1,53,265	25,61,361	2,62,528	11,83,093

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.						
Agricultural.						
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).	Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judi in Class VII).	Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Less collections in 1928-1929 and earlier years.	Total current year consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (13).
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15,12,462	41,219	19,184	93,663	2,12,153	13,183	18,65,498
					Remissions	11,680
					Suspensions	.....
					Collections	18,53,818
					Unauthorized	.....
89,95,809	10,95,952	1,56,012	6,05,881	9,45,953	3,51,578	1,14,48,029
					Remissions	3,48,432
					Suspensions	14,00,811
					Collections	92,18,492
					Unauthorized	4,80,294
90,81,237	10,97,339	1,50,605	6,54,137	9,89,632	52,885	1,19,20,065

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.						
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	1925-1926.	1926-1927.	1927-1928.	1928-1929.	Other years.	1927-1928.	1928-1929.
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Thana ...	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	...	677
Remissions ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Suspensions ...	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	...	.....
Collections ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	21
Unauthorized.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	656
Total for 1929-30.	386	1,41,489	89,683	17,44,856	437	7,060	1,71,450
Remissions ...	.....	1,37,721	50,296	2,85,881	106	358	1,187
Suspensions ...	386	77	34,931	7,03,255	.....	...	.....
Collections ...	.....	3,673	4,456	6,80,813	146	2,908	93,914
Unauthorized.	.....	18	.....	74,907	185	3,794	76,349
Total for 1928-29.	3,49,861	1,97,747	1,24,015	.....	2,089	1,889	99,646

No. I—*contd.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharavband items.	Remarks.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
18,66,206	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	11,680	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	31	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	18,53,839	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	5,423	656	18,244	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
1,36,03,390	8,23,981	21,39,460	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	1,00,04,402	2,08,590	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	6,35,547	1,26,004	
1,26,95,272	8,46,340	20,08,080	94,63,980	4,99,506	3,76,872	93,127	

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct			
	Khalsa.	Inam.		Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
						Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Division.							
Ahmednagar	1,236½	138½	24,49,877	266	3,14,161	17,256	48
East Khandesh	1,735½	65	40,09,207	529	3,69,896	31,869	1,526
West Khandesh	1,445	43	24,40,599	10	2,17,560	78,445	15
Nasik	1,533	162	22,45,134	13	3,02,582	25,181	91
Poona	1,005½	196¼	20,69,115	1,044	4,26,701	7,280	749

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.			Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Less collections in 1928-1929 and earlier years.	Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (13).		
Agricultural.								
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).	Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judi in Class VII).						
8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
A. 19,35,596 B. 24 C. 143	1,75,948	6,435	1,53,611	1,54,263	22,250			24,03,770
						Remissions	...	3,415
						Suspensions	...	4,93,323
						Collections	...	18,10,688
						Balance	...	96,344
A. 33,93,683 B. 237 C. 677	1,60,897	49,593	87,563	3,78,340	1,110			40,70,180
						Remissions	...	1,019
						Suspensions	...	1,97,413
						Collections	...	38,71,748
						Balance	...	.....
A. 20,60,806 B. ... C. 2,608	50,949	30,206	1,47,639	1,92,111	2,043			24,82,276
						Remissions	...	4,551
						Suspensions	...	.....
						Collections	...	24,77,725
						Balance	...	.....
A. 17,68,087 B. ... C. 38	1,29,475	19,667	90,274	1,42,136	5,853			21,43,824
						Remissions	...	29,890
						Suspensions	...	21,129
						Collections	...	20,92,085
						Balance	...	.....
A. 14,11,289 B. 239 C. 6,058	1,38,256	77,499	90,294	1,32,740	14,500			18,41,875
						Remissions	...	5,213
						Suspensions	...	1,81,943
						Collections	...	16,53,781
						Balance	...	938

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.						
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	1925-1926.	1926-1927.	1927-1928.	1928-1929.	Other years.	1927-1928.	1928-1929.
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar ...	2,794	54,314	...	72,989	.....	.....	352
Remissions ...	2,781	26	...	2,098	.....	.....	...
Suspensions ...	13	54,278	...	3,267	.....	.....	...
Collections ...	.....	10	...	67,624	.....	.....	335
Balance ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	17
East Khandesh ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Remissions ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Suspensions ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Collections ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Balance ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
West Khandesh ...	.....	.....	...	4,124	.....	.....	...
Remissions ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Suspensions ...	.....	.....	...	134	.....	.....	...
Collections ...	.....	.....	...	3,990	.....	.....	...
Balance ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Nasik ...	.....	5,925	1,212	142	.....	.....	...
Remissions ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Suspensions ...	.....	.....	1,186	88	.....	.....	...
Collections ...	.....	5,925	26	54	.....	.....	...
Balance ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Poona ...	1,20,449	1,69,617	746	15,750	345	62	1,144
Remissions ...	87,788	14,282	183	496	181	2	29
Suspensions ...	5,198	1,43,868	544	13,929	.....	.....	...
Collections ...	27,463	11,467	19	1,325	120	43	1,000
Balance ...	.....	.....	...	.....	44	17	115

No. I—*contd.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-kharavband items.	Remarks.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
25,34,219	...	...	.....	...	...	12,263	
.....	8,320	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	5,50,881	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	18,78,657	26,343	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	96,361	...	
40,70,180	...	...	.....	...	...	29,021	
.....	1,019	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	1,97,413	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	38,71,748	12,008	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
24,85,400	...	...	.....	...	...	15,604	
.....	4,551	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	134	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	24,81,715	2,208	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
21,51,103	...	...	.....	...	...	17,194	
.....	29,890	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	22,403	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	20,98,810	11,034	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
21,49,988	...	...	.....	...	...	58,994	
.....	1,08,174	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	3,45,482	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	16,95,218	39,557	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	1,114	...	

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct			
				Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Extra Territorial ...	...	...	7,156	6,421	88	18	256
Satara	969	388	35,64,536	312	11,02,075	6,352	1,232
Extra Territorial ...	...	...	10,963	158	...	...	...
Sholapur	670	50	14,95,142	819	1,46,761	5,032	405
Extra Territorial ...	...	...	1,815	...	...	...	...
Total for 1929-30 ..	8,594¼	1,042¾	1,82,73,610	2,993	28,79,736	1,71,415	4,066
Total, Extra Territorial for 1929-30.	...	...	19,934	6,579	88	18	256
Total for 1928-29 ...	8,593¾	1,044¼	1,82,56,474	3,040	28,79,579	1,62,771	4,077

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.						
Agricultural.		Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including Judi in Class VII).	Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Less collections in 1938-1939 and earlier years.	Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (13).
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	373	...	...	...	...	373
A. 20,44,335 B. ..... C.	3,98,193	12,037	46,735	4,49,151	28,761	29,21,690
					Remissions ...	968
					Suspensions ...	52,392
					Collections ...	28,68,330
					Balance ...	...
.....	10,654	151	25	22	...	10,852
12,34,645	73,228	34,252	88,511	1,92,665	1,385	16,21,916
					Remissions ...	875
					Suspensions ...	5,012
					Collections ...	16,15,658
					Balance ...	371
.....	1,815	...	1,107	...	...	2,922
					Collections ...	2,922
A. 1,38,48,741 B. 538 C. 9,486	11,25,946	2,29,689	7,04,627	16,41,406	75,902	1,74,85,531
					Remissions ...	45,931
					Suspensions ...	9,51,212
					Collections ...	1,63,90,735
					Balance ...	97,653
.....	12,842	151	1,132	22	...	14,147
					Collections ...	14,147
A. 1,38,49,982 B. 921 C. 8,856	11,25,821	2,21,427	8,14,261	16,60,971	77,125	1,76,05,114
					Remissions ...	31,133
					Suspensions ...	93,005
					Collections ...	1,74,78,890
					Balance ...	2,086

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.						
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	1925-1926.	1926-1927.	1927-1928.	1928-1929.	Other years.	1927-1928.	1928-1929.
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Extra Territorial .	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Satara ...	.....	12,517	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Remissions ...	.....	12,517	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Suspensions ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Collections ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Balance ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Extra Territorial .	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Sholapur ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	129	716
Remissions ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	62	334
Suspensions ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Collections ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	66	304
Balance ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	78
Extra Territorial	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Collections ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Total for 1929-30 ...	1,23,243	2,42,373	1,958	93,005	345	191	2,212
Remissions ...	90,569	26,825	183	2,594	181	64	363
Suspensions ...	5,211	1,98,146	1,730	17,418	.....	.....	...
Collections ...	27,463	17,402	45	72,993	120	109	1,639
Balance ...	.....	.....	...	.....	44	18	210
Total, Extra Territorial for 1928-29.	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Collections ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Total for 1928-29 ...	4,23,089	3,75,344	6,377	.....	1926-27 493	3,775	...

No. I—*contd.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharavband items.	Remarks.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
373	...	...	373	...	...	...	
29,34,207	...	...	.....	...	...	25,223	
.....	13,485	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	52,392	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	28,68,330	27,801	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
10,852	...	...	10,852	...	...	...	
16,22,761	...	...	.....	...	...	8,716	
.....	1,271	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	5,012	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	16,16,028	8,803	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	450	...	
2,922	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	2,922	...	...	...	
1,79,48,858	...	...	.....	...	...	1,67,515	
.....	1,66,710	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	11,73,717	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	1,65,10,506	1,27,754	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	97,925	...	
14,147	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	14,147	...	..	...	
1,84,14,592	64,580	4,60,579	1,78,86,511	90,521	2,922	1,74,777	

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct			
				Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
Southern Division.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum	914	218	25,47,892	2,922	6,75,192	11,052	...
Bijapur	1,013	161	19,42,342	15	3,61,751	4,545	1
Dharwar	1,289	184	35,80,889	9,232	6,04,502	23,847	2,463
Kanara	1,417	...	10,72,218	...	5,193	58,256	3,639
Kolaba	1,541	86	18,04,222	13	1,04,850	5,156	3,337

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.			Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Less collections in 1928-1929 and earlier years.	Total current year consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (13).	
Agricultural.		Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judi in Class VII).					
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).						
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
						Demand	22,20,107
						Remissions ...	29,450
13,57,843	4,97,891	2,992	46,776	3,21,812	7,207	Suspensions	29,650
						Collections	21,60,257
						U. A.	750
						Demand	18,66,044
						Remissions	7
12,32,182	3,30,955	12,893	50,432	2,44,422	4,840	Suspensions	3,18,506
						Collections	15,47,407
						U. A.	124
						Demand	32,47,299
						Remissions	36,791
23,09,327	6,07,920	23,598	89,599	2,23,369	6,514	Suspensions	16,761
						Collections	31,81,239
						U. A.	12,508
						Demand	10,83,285
						Remissions	2,623
9,93,244	6,046	5,840	15,672	64,007	1,524	Suspensions	...
						Collections	10,80,662
						U. A.	...
						Demand	18,19,746
						Remissions	4,046
16,48,962	23,634	18,270	18,773	1,12,593	2,486	Suspensions	...
						Collections	18,15,700
						U. A.	...

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.						
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	1925-1926.	1926-1927.	1927-1928.	1928-1929.	Other years.	1927-1928.	1928-1929.
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ...	.....	...	...	58,502	...	...	...
Remissions ...	.....	...	...	25,478	...	...	...
Suspensions ...	.....	...	...	1,418	...	...	...
Collections ...	.....	...	...	31,606	...	...	...
U. A. ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijapur ...	.....	19,630	10,271	356	63	1,863	239
Remissions ...	.....	...	...	...	24	1,640	4
Suspensions ...	.....	16,563	8,227	...	...	...	...
Collections ...	.....	3,067	2,044	356	39	223	235
U. A. ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharwar ...	1,94,290	1,48,822	7,250	...	...	...	778
Remissions ...	17,851	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suspensions ...	1,28,141	1,27,198	7,250	...	...	...	...
Collections ...	48,298	21,624	...	...	...	...	778
U. A. ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanara ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remissions ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suspensions ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collections ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
U. A. ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolaba ...	.....	...	52	13	...	...	...
Remissions ...	.....	...	52	13	...	...	...
Suspensions ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collections ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
U. A. ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. I—*contd.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharavband items.	Remarks.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
22,85,816	...	...	...	14,072	...	8,362	
...	29,450	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	29,650	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	22,18,759	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	750*	...	* Recoverable.
19,03,306	...	...	...	5,058	...	24,907	
...	1,675	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3,43,296	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	15,53,371	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	124†	...	† Recoverable
36,04,958	...	...	...	8,976	...	31,339	
...	54,642	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2,79,350	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	32,51,939	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	12,508‡	...	‡Recoverable.
10,84,809	...	...	...	2,071	...	9,763	
...	2,623	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	10,80,662	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18,32,297	...	...	...	3,014	...	16,676	
..	4,111	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	...	...	18,15,700	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct			
				Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ratnagiri	1,259	68	10,77,257	110	93,039	1,502	11,357
Total for 1929-30 ...	7,433	717	1,20,24,820	12,292	18,44,527	1,04,358	20,797
Extra Territorial—							
Belgaum	...	...	22,978	...	3,188	...	...
Bijapur	...	...	2,042	...	463	...	...
Dharwar	...	...	3,831	...	79	...	1,525
Total, Extra Territorial ...	...	...	28,851	...	3,730	...	1,525
Total for 1928-29 ...	7,433	717	1,20,22,853	12,287	18,45,609	1,04,042	22,370
Total, Extra Territorial (1928-29).	...	...	30,813	...	3,724	...	1,527

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.			Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Less collections in 1928-1929 and earlier years.	Total current year consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (13).	
Agricultural.							
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).	Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judi in Class VII).					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
						Demand ...	10,48,921
						Remissions ...	3,539
9,48,891	20,750	1,608	12,050	67,439	1,817	Suspensions ...	5,574
						Collection ...	10,39,808
						U. A. ...	1,179
						Demand ...	1,12,85,402
						Remissions ...	76,456
84,90,449	14,87,196	65,201	2,33,302	10,33,642	24,388	Suspensions ...	3,70,491
						Collections ...	1,08,25,073
						U. A. ...	13,382
1,480	18,310	...	22	3	1		19,815
394	1,185	...	...	...	...		1,579
2,203	24	...	...	...	...		2,227
4,077	19,519	...	22	3	1	.....	23,621
						Demand ...	1,13,47,963
						Remissions ...	47,553
84,91,099	14,86,238	61,208	2,92,272	10,43,728	1,18,68,654	Suspensions ...	69,143
						Collections ...	1,12,28,841
						U. A. ...	2,416
6,041	19,521	...	20	2	25,634	.....	25,584

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.						
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	1925-1926.	1926-1927	1927-1928.	1928-1929.	Other years.	1927-1928.	1928-1929.
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ratnagiri ...	12,233	3,254	3,871	4,426	...	...	18
Remissions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Suspensions ...	11,471	3,075	3,758	4,174	...	...	...
Collections ...	762	179	113	252	...	...	...
U. A. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,06,523	1,71,706	21,444	63,297	63	1,863	1,035
Remissions ...	17,851	...	52	25,491	24	1,640	22
Suspensions ..	1,39,612	1,46,836	19,235	5,592	...	...	...
Collections ...	49,060	24,870	2,157	32,214	39	223	1,013
U. A. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Extra Territorial—							
Belgaum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Extra Territorial.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Add—							
Overcollections .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-tharavband items.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gross consolidated land revenue of the Division for 1929-30.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						1926-27	1927-28
Demand ...	75,601	5,54,010	4,12,875	...	67	595	3,628
Remissions ...	11,924	249	5,159	...	2	6	184
Suspensions ...	12,233	2,17,173	2,18,802	...	...	...	1,583
Collections ...	51,444	3,36,587	1,88,772	...	38	554	1,581
U. A. ...	...	1	142	...	27	35	280
Total, Extra Territorial (1927-28).	...	...	50	...	...	...	...
Add—							
Overcollections .	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Non-tharavband items	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gross consolidated land revenue of the Division for 1928-29.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. I—*contd.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharavband items.	Remarks.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
10,74,540	...	...	...	1,515	...	6,669	
...	3,558	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	28,051	...	...	..	...	
..	...	...	10,41,114	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,17,75,721	...	...	...	34,706	...	97,716	
...	96,059	...	...	...	...	..	
...	...	6,80,347	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1,09,61,545	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	13,382	...	
19,815	...	...	19,761	...	53	...	
1,579	...	...	1,579	...	...	...	
2,227	...	...	2,227	...	...	...	
23,621	...	...	23,567	...	53*	...	* Recoverable.
...	...	...	34,706	...	...	...	
...	...	...	97,716	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1,11,17,534	...	...	...	
1,23,94,729	...	...	...	40,164	...	73,748	
...	60,167	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	4,63,097	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	2,811	...	
25,634	...	...	25,634	...	...	...	
...	...	...	40,164	...	...	...	
...	...	...	73,748	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1,20,08,200	...	...	...	

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct			
				Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
NAME OF TALUKA.							
South Salsette ...	38	48	2,40,926	314	71,064	1,234	14,590
Ambernath ...	7	...	9,106	...	22	77	...
Total ...	45	48	2,50,032	314	71,086	1,311	14,590
Last year's figures ...	45	48	2,44,827	314	69,448	1,310	14,628
Total for the Presidency proper for 1929-30.	20,827¾	2,077¼	4,48,92,264	1,66,535	73,44,881	5,36,821	11,75,277
Total for the Presidency proper for 1928-29.	20,826½	2,079½	4,50,13,582	1,68,906	73,55,997	5,30,651	12,24,168

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.			Fluctuating miscellaneous Revenue.	Local fund.	Less overcollection in 1928-29 and earlier years.	Total current year consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (13).	
Agricultural.							
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).	Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judi in Class VII.)					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
82,728	2,225	67,245	45,373	34,079	6,243		2,26,933
1,526							
84,254						Remissions ...	1,775
						Suspensions ...	10,532
						Collections ...	1,86,911
						Unauthorized arrears ...	27,715
6,990	2	2,005	67	1,134	145		10,063
10							
7,000						Remissions ...	...
						Suspensions ...	...
						Collections ...	10,046
						Unauthorized arrears ...	17
89,718	2,227	69,250	45,440	35,213	6,388		2,36,996
1,536							
91,254							
						Remissions ...	1,775
						Suspensions ...	10,532
						Collections ...	1,96,957
						Unauthorized arrears ...	27,732
91,462	2,309	65,356	53,055	36,246	6,513		2,41,915
3,14,36,277	37,12,321	5,20,152	15,89,250	36,56,214	4,58,256	.....	4,04,55,958
3,15,23,557	37,11,707	4,98,696	18,13,725	37,30,577	1,63,115	.....	4,11,15,047

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.						
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-1929.	Other years.	1927-28.	1928-29.
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
NAME OF TALUKA.							
South Salsette ...	9,006	...	3,005	4,489	...	12,185	32,710
Remissions ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,315	3,786
Suspensions ...	9,006	...	3,005	4,489	...	..	...
Collections ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,122	18,146
Unauthorized ...	...	...	...	...	...	8,748	10,778
Ambernath ...	...	...	...	7	...	6	122
Remissions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suspensions ...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
Collections ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113
Unauthorized ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9
Total for 1929-30 ...	9,006	...	3,005	4,496	...	12,191	32,832
Remissions ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,315	3,786
Suspensions ...	9,006	...	3,005	4,496	...	...	...
Collections ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,122	18,259
Unauthorized ...	...	...	...	...	...	8,754	10,787
Total for 1928-29 ...	3,173	...	8,860	6,101	...	9,994	16,360
Total for the Presidency proper for 1929-30.	3,39,158	5,55,568	1,16,090	19,05,654	845	21,305	2,07,529
Total for the Presidency proper for 1928-29.	...	11,35,961	5,49,368	...	2,556	12,971	1,23,369

No. I—*concld.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharavband items.	Remarks.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
2,88,328	7,876	27,032	2,06,179	5,607	47,241	5,506	
...	7,876	..	...	...	...	...	
...	...	27,032	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	2,06,179	...	...	...	
...	..	...	...	...	47,241	...	
10,198	7	...	10,159	167	32	...	
...	7	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	10,159	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	32	...	
2,98,526	7,883	27,032	2,16,338	5,774	47,273	5,506	
...	7,883	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	27,032	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	2,16,338	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	47,273	...	
2,86,403	4,608	20,472	2,14,845	6,463	46,478	1,922	
4,86,26,495	10,94,633	40,20,556	3,76,92,791	3,76,824	7,94,127	2,96,241	
4,37,90,996	9,75,695	29,52,223	3,94,33,990	6,36,654	4,29,083	3,43,574	

APPENDIX

TAKAVI FORM NO. IX

Trial balance sheet and vasulbaki statement of takavi advances for

Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1929.	In the year.			Demands
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Written off or remitted.	Suspended.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahmedabad	23,93,762	46,253	54,984	86	2,16,559
2	Kaira	40,58,705	15,280	5,29,185	543	3,77,103
3	Panch Mahals	1,44,896	7,712	32,028	.....	.....
4	Broach	7,56,530	85,181	27,419	.....	78,306
5	Surat	7,159	13,086	5,170	.....	.....
6	Thana	25,969	7,430	10,928	.....	.....
	Total ...	73,87,021	1,74,942	6,59,714	629	6,71,968

No. 11

—PRINCIPAL

the districts in the Northern Division for the year 1929-30

overdue. Unauthorized.	Balance at the end of September 1930.	Voluntary payments for future instalments included in column 5.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
4,056	23,84,945	4,117	
25,877	35,44,257	8,440	The difference of Rs. 5 in the opening balance is due to the correction of a mistake in the last year's return for the Kaira District.
315	1,20,580	.....	
.....	8,14,292	5,427	
757	15,075	.....	
10	22,471	1,765	
31,015	69,01,620	19,749	

APPENDIX

TAKAVI FORM

Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1929.	In the year.		
			Debits (not including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Written off or remitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahmedabad	2,44,013	1,40,113	22,138	24
2	Kaira	1,93,819	1,73,509	97,174	165
3	Panch Mahals	5,654	6,824	7,026	.....
4	Broach	24,382	38,299	6,312	.....
5	Surat	.....	328	271	.....
6	Thana	409	1,874	1,911	19
	Total ...	4,68,577	3,60,947	1,34,832	208

No. II—*contd.*

No. IX—INTEREST

Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1930.	Remarks.
Suspended.	Unauthorised.		
7	8	9	10
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
78,336	1,109	3,61,964	
49,624	1,282	2,69,989	The difference of Rs. 2 in the opening balance is due to the correction of a mistake in the last year's return for the Kaira District.
8	156	5,452	
18,109	.....	56,669	
.....	57	57	
.....	22	353	
1,46,077	2,626	6,94,484	

APPENDIX No. II—*contd.*

TAKAVI FORM No. IX—PRINCIPAL

Trial balance sheet and vasulbaki statement of takavi advances for the districts in the Central Division for the year ending 30th September 1930.

Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1929.	In the year.			Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1930.	Voluntary overpayments of future instalments included in column 5.	Remarks.
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over collections).	Written off and remitted.	Suspended.	Unauthorized.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Ahmednagar ...	8,42,879	40,209	99,690	284	63,897	11,360	7,83,114	27,337	
2	East Khandesh ...	41,750	28,891	15,316	...	122	237	55,325	299	
3	West Khandesh ...	79,255	34,020	39,282	...	262	31	73,993	11	
4	Nasik ...	1,61,208	11,750	30,239	...	...	100	1,42,719	...	
5	Poona ...	3,73,455	14,363	73,075	110	340	8,388	3,14,633	3,335	
6	Satara ...	1,07,685*	17,826	21,763	...	8,650	26	1,03,748	...	
7	Sholapur ...	58,075†	7,880	18,915	811	263	101	46,229	524	
	Total ...	16,64,307	1,54,939	2,98,280	1,205	73,534	20,243	15,19,761	31,506	

* The difference of Rs. 111 between the figures in column 3 and that shown in column 9 of the last year's statement is being reconciled by plus and minus memorandum by the Collector.

† The difference of 162 was due to correction memorandum sanctioned by the Accountant General.

APPENDIX No. II—*contd.*

TAKAVI FORM No. IX—INTEREST

Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1929.	In the year.			Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1930.	Voluntary overpayments of future instalments included in column 5.
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including refunds).	Written off and remitted.	Suspended.	Unauthorized.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahmednagar ...	28,557	79,081	41,472	78	20,765	8,067	66,088	1,180
2	East Khandesh ...	207	3,045	2,835	...	4	...	423	5
3	West Khandesh...	42	5,581	5,185	...	32	2	438	...
4	Nasik ...	8,791	12,017	13,004	...	...	92	7,804	...
5	Poona ...	39,525	30,962	30,372	77	134	6,228	40,038	331
6	Satara ...	2,898	11,349	8,099	...	4,352	8	6,148	...
7	Sholapur ...	3,132	4,935	5,277	98	117	...	2,692	...
	Total ...	83,152	1,46,970	1,06,244	253	25,404	14,397	1,23,631	1,516

* The difference of Rs. 3 in column 3 and column 9 of last year's statement is due to a mistake since corrected.

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APPENDIX No. II—*contd.*

TAKAVI FORM No. XI—PRINCIPAL

Statement showing takavi advances, collections and balances for the year ending 30th September 1930 for the districts in the Southern Division.

Serial No.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1929.	In the year.		
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Amount written off or remitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Belgaum	*2,48,376 4 6	34,470 0 0	56,530 11 0	.....
2	Bijapur	*14,22,285 14 0	3,78,589 8 11	1,42,429 5 0	2,037 3 0
3	Dharwar	*1,13,640 10 0	7,835 0 0	13,808 5 0	.....
4	Kanara	*46,419 3 11	8,350 0 0	8,120 7 6	.....
5	Kolaba	*2,120 0 0	.....	978 0 0	.....
6	Ratnagiri	*8,762 1 0	.....	254 8 0	.....
	Total ...	18,41,607 1 5	4,29,244 8 11	2,27,121 4 6	2,037 3 0
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1929-30	1,08,92,935 1 5	7,59,125 8 11	11,85,115 4 6	3,871 3 0
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1928-29	1,30,78,671 0 0	4,67,251 0 0	26,47,001 0 0	6,731 0 0

Serial No.	District.	Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1930.	Voluntary payments included in column 5.	Remarks.
		Suspended.	Unauthorised.			
1	2	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Belgaum	2,390 0 0	1,859 12 0	2,26,315 9 6	.....	
2	Bijapur	55,603 3 0	3,205 6 3	16,56,411 14 11	7,089 11 9	
3	Dharwar	46 0 0	131 0 0	1,02,667 5 0	474 11 0	
4	Kanara	13 0 0	449 3 5	46,618 12 5	507 0 0	
5	Kolaba	.....	.....	1,142 0 0	.....	
6	Ratnagiri	2,293 0 0	.....	8,507 9 0	.....	
	Total ...	60,345 3 0	5,645 5 8	20,41,693 2 10	8,071 6 9	
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1929-30	8,05,847 3 0	56,903 5 8	1,04,63,074 2 10	59,326 6 9	
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1928-29	4,48,212 0 0	23,662 0 0	1,08,92,195 0 0	2,70,303 0 0	

*The difference of Rs. 462-1-5 between the figures shown in column 9 of the last year's statement and the opening balance is due to adjustments made during the year.

APPENDIX No. II—*concld.*

TAKAVI FORM No. XI—INTEREST

Serial No.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1929.	In the year.		
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Amount written off or remitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Belgaum	1,531 10 0	19,755 0 0	19,289 8 0*	.....
2	Bijapur	15,416 12 0	1,04,666 10 7	77,141 6 0	1,003 7 0
3	Dharwar	1,503 2 0	9,253 5 0	8,775 10 6	.....
4	Kanara	276 3 0	2,952 9 0	2,263 11 0	.....
5	Kolaba	.....	162 15 0	162 15 0	.....
6	Ratnagiri	.....	671 4 8	42 12 8	.....
	Total ...	18,727 11 0†	1,37,461 12 3	1,07,675 15 2	1,003 7 0
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1929-30	5,70,456 11 0	6,45,378 12 3	3,48,751 15 2	1,464 7 0
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1928-29	4,26,766 0 0	7,13,049 0 0	5,66,235 0 0	3,137 0 0

Serial No.	District.	Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1930.	Voluntary payments included in column 5.	Remarks.
		Suspended.	Unauthorised.			
1	2	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Belgaum	955 11 0	1,041 15 0	1,997 10 0	0 8 0	
2	Bijapur	2,657 4 0	1,375 15 0	41,938 9 7	118 7 0	
3	Dharwar	.....	66 11 0	2,013 15 6	33 3 0*	
4	Kanara	0 7 0	34 9 0	974 9 0	9 8 0*	
5	Kolaba	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6	Ratnagiri	628 8 0	.....	628 8 0	.....	
	Total ...	28,091 14 0	2,519 2 0	47,553 4 1	161 10 0	
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1929-30	1,99,572 14 0	19,542 2 0	8,65,668 4 1	1,677 10 0	
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1928-29	82,003 0 0	14,804 0 0	5,70,456 0 0	2,670 0 0	

* Includes over collection of Rs. 0-8-0.

† The difference of Re. 0-5-0 between the figures shown in column 9 of the last year's statement and the opening balance is due to adjustments made during the year.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the details of areas in the districts of the Suburban District

No.	District.	Gross area.	De		
			Unassessed cultivable land.	Land not available for	
				Uncultivable.	Assigned for special and public uses including Forest.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	NORTHERN DIVISION.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Ahmedabad ...	2,471,432	6,766	389,661	123,549
2	Kaira ...	1,029,167	862	57,291	93,200
3	Panch Mahals ...	1,029,038	28,536	68,562	Others ... 36,055 Forest ... 209,698 245,753
4	Broach ...	939,205	84,238	114,854	56,626
5	Surat ...	1,058,443	99,120	56,525	Others ... 61,538 Forest ... 43,168 104,706
6	Thana ...	2,191,401	50,155	157,824	Others ... 81,647 Forest ... 916,757 998,404
	Total ...	8,718,686	269,677	844,717	Others ... 452,615 Forest ... 1,169,623 1,622,238
	CENTRAL DIVISION.				
1	Ahmednagar ...	4,242,351	11,498	331,537	Others ... 127,288 Forest ... 530,955
2	East Khandesh ...	2,908,707	10,569	263,568	Others ... 102,794 Forest ... 413,068
3	West Khandesh ...	3,480,967	15,759	655,398	Others ... 92,121 Forest ... 984,276
4	Nasik ...	3,771,583	15,930	260,500	Others ... 138,773 Forest ... 811,923
5	Poona ...	3,427,584	824	276,634	Others ... 142,248 Forest ... 431,274
6	Satara ...	3,135,016	9,856	230,978	Others ... 89,162 Forest ... 447,076
7	Sholapur ...	2,923,717	3,424	161,450	Others ... 104,408 Forest ... 115,259
	Total ...	23,889,825	67,860	2,180,565	Others ... 796,794 Forest ... 3,733,831

No. III

Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and the Bombay for 1929-30.

duct			Remaining occupied assessed land.		
cultivation.	Cultivable assessed land.		Government.		
Used for buildings and other N. A. purposes not including plots within village site or city survey.	Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.	Ordinary.	Restricted.	Alienated.
7	8	9	10	11	12
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1,577	78,109	245,076	1,112,563	107,429	406,702
425	14,454	57,057	383,216	81,778	340,884
362	40,040	164,717	104,787	194,913	181,368
185	18,097	41,232	407,313	29,477	187,183
749	20,633	2,618	631,638	37,271	195,183
3,968	8,016	352	851,680	8,485	112,517
7,266	179,349	511,052	3,491,197	459,353	1,333,837
535	36,704	36	2,554,443	15,303	633,952
1,989	51,360	913	1,772,079	37,829	254,538
751	162,489	17	1,050,898	377,252	141,506
1,650	59,403	244	1,988,140	92,761	402,259
32,809	14,110	447	1,884,676	17,033	627,529
1,317	18,841	1,985	1,418,836	6,264	910,701
1,409	13,772	244	2,088,443	55,098	380,210
40,460	356,679	3,886	12,757,515	601,540	3,350,695

No.	District.	Gross area.	De		
			Unassessed cultivable land.	Land not available for	
				Unculti-vable.	Assigned for special and public uses including Forest.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	CENTRAL DIVISION—*contd.*	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
	Extra Territorial ...	4,963	.....	3	Others ... 4,243 Forest ... 592
	Total ...	23,894,788	67,860	2,180,568	Others ... 801 037 Forest ... 3,734,423
	SOUTHERN DIVISION.				
1	Belgaum ...	2,867,014	32,149	88,744	Others ... 105,982 Forest ... 450,062
2	Bijapur ...	3,653,114	18,632	121,621	Others ... 79,124 Forest ... 171,657
3	Dharwar ...	2,879,504	12,836	60,237	Others ... 199,420 Forest ... 200,513
4	Kanara ...	2,526,148	439	48,670	Others ... 23,004 Forest ... 2,065,408
5	Kolaba ...	1,385,810	18,445	194,098	Others ... 36,190 Forest ... 329,283
6	Ratnagiri ...	2,564,224	7,985	704,631	Others ... 18,472 Forest ... 12,438
	Extra Territorial ...	6,212	.....	63	.....
	Total ...	15,882,026	90,486	1,218,064	Others ... 462,192 Forest ... 3,229,361 3,691,553
	BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT.				
	NAME OF THE TALUKA.				
1	South Salsette ...	90,996	8,335	7,419	Others ... 20,404 Forest ... 2,369
2	Ambernath ...	7,110	1,452	456	Others ... 392 Forest ... 1,250
	Total ...	98,106	9,787	7,875	Others ... 20,796 Forest ... 3,619
	Total for the Presidency proper for 1929-30 ...	48,593,606	437,810	4,251,224	9,873,666
	Total for the Presidency proper for 1928-29 ...	48,588,389	439,366	4,250,622	9,873,738

No. III—*concld.*

duct			Remaining occupied assessed land.		
cultivation.	Cultivable assessed land.		Government.		
Used for buildings and other N. A. purposes not including plots within village site or city survey.	Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.	Ordinary.	Restricted.	Alienated
7	8	9	10	11	12
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
.....	19	56	.....	.....	50
40,460	356,698	3,942	12,757,515	601,540	3,350,745
1,671	28,644	57	1,154,214	9,101	996,390
661	22,633	4	2,163,443	20,099	1,055,240
1,067	30,864	1,067	1,601,725	16,795	754,980
484	39,931	2,529	337,075	5,945	2,663
2,348	3,327	913	723,757	77	77,372
310	1,363	5,174	1,590,695	4,214	218,942
.....	.....	.....	3,013	.....	3,136
6,541	126,762	9,744	7,573,922	56,231	3,108,723
1,720	563	660	19,424	18	30,084
8	64	.....	3,468	17	3
1,728	627	660	22,892	35	30,087
55,995	663,436	525,398	23,845,526	1,117,159	7,823,392
55,015	655,383	525,794	23,866,442	1,096,698	7,825,331

APPENDIX

Return of major and minor coercive processes in the districts of Suburban District in the revenue

District.	Notices.			Chauthai fine.		
	Number issued.	For how much arrears.	Fees to be recovered.	Number of kabjedars.	For how much arrears.	Penalty.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Northern Division.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	6,409	1,57,897	5,651	.....	.....	...
Kaira	3,997	73,386	3,294	366	16,010	3,528
Panch Mahals	1,279	15,159	891	6	37	9
Broach	2,841	1,33,056	2,367	9	880	219
Surat	1,945	84,726	1,798	179	16,191	4,024
Thana	5,019	1,27,086	4,308	608	17,409	3,354
Total ...	21,490	5,91,340	18,219	1,168	50,527	11,134
Central Division.						
Ahmednagar	53	1,568	52	31	1,084	164
East Khandesh	2,013	31,064	1,809	96	4,241	861
West Khandesh ...	311	10,293	281	13	1,152	207
Nasik	485	9,220	422	90	2,704	591
Poona	1,948	42,396	1,652	58	450	92
Satara	55	1,018	40	90	2,369	467
Sholapur	84	917	57	60	3,850	575
Total ...	4,949	96,476	4,313	438	15,850	2,957

No. IV

the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and the Bombay year ending 31st July 1930.

Distraint of movables.			Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, Sec. 153.						
Number of kabjedars.	For how much arrears.	Sale proceeds.	Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.	Assessment.	Sold.		
							Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	A. g. a.	Rs.	A. g.	Rs.	Rs.
16	796	462	1,656	50,808	11,133 0 0	27,977	...	...	...
36	480	343	40	2,090	685 0 0	2,231	...	...	...
1	26	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	2,660	542	259	20,537	1,091 0 0	4,369	11 0	25	62
...	...	...	1	71	12 0 0	26	12 0	26	84
8	100	54	30	1,045	160 0 0	482	23 0	69	888
66	4,062	1,419	1,986	74,551	13,081 0 0	35,085	46 0	120	1,034
40	1,658	418	376*	5,286	6,838 0 0	8,143	...	...	...
5	83	96	9	160	194 0 0	140	...	...	...
3	100	111	10	568	243 0 0	679	...	...	...
26	3,436	89	5	66	46 0 0	60	...	...	...
21	483	9	41	1,179	478 0 0	857	...	...	...
5	134	74	1	1	2 0 0	1	...	...	...
5	115	4	96	188	82 0 0	115	...	...	...
105	6,009	801	(?) 501	7,448	7,883 0 0	9,995	...	...	...

* Out of 376 cases, in 95 cases only lands were actually forfeited. In the remaining 281 cases notices were issued and dues were afterwords recovered.

APPENDIX

Return of major and minor cœrcive processes in the Bombay Suburban District in the

District.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, S. 153—*contd.*				Other immovable		
	Restored on New Tenure.		Remaining as Government waste		Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.			
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Northern Division.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.		Rs.	Acres.
Ahmedabad	...	...	11,133	27,977	...	...	...
Kaira	...	...	685	2,231	2	112	4
Panch Mahals	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Broach	...	...	1,080	4,344	6*	3,037	20
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thana	...	...	137	413	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	13,035	34,965	8	3,149	24
Central Division.							
Ahmednagar	...	...	1,931	2,337	...	...	...
East Khandesh	...	...	194	140	...	...	...
West Khandesh	...	...	19	58	...	...	...
Nasik	...	...	46	60	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	286	643	...	...	...
Satara	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	1	84	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	2,479	3,323	...	...	...

* Property in these cases was not sold before 31st July 1930.

No. IV—*contd.*

districts of the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and the revenue year ending 31st July 1930—contd.

property, S. 155.						
Assessment.	Sold.			Bought in by Government.	Arrests and imprisonments, S. 157. (No. arrested)	Remarks.
	Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.			
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.			
...	...	...	...	...	1	
12	4	12	63	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
81	...	...	...	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
93	4	12	63	...	4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX

Return of major and minor coercive processes in the districts Suburban District in the revenue

District.	Notices.			Chauthai fine.		
	Number issued.	For how much arrears.	Fees to be recovered.	Number of kabjedars.	For how much arrears.	Penalty.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Southern Division.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Belgaum	624	7,566 0 0	513 0 0	1,948	15,432 0 0	1,968 0 0
Bijapur	51	782 0 0	43 0 0	21	349 0 0	73 0 0
Dharwar	756	13,307 0 0	624 0 0	268	2,951 0 0	511 0 0
Kanara	32	378 0 0	25 0 0	4,568	29,800 0 0	4,035 0 0
Kolaba	206	6,912 0 0	184 0 0	66	1,866 0 0	382 0 0
Ratnagiri	1	4 0 0	1 0 0	32	1,042 0 0	128 0 0
Total ...	1,670	28,949 0 0	1,390 0 0	6,903	51,440 0 0	7,097 0 0
Bombay Suburban District.						
Name of the Taluka— South Salsette	529	25,694 0 0	465 0 0	...	.....	.....
Ambernath	19	749 0 0	16 0 0	...	.....	.....
Total ...	548	26,443 0 0	481 0 0	...	.....	.....
Total for the Presidency proper for 1929-30 ...	28,657	7,43,208 0 0	24,403 0 0	8,509	1,17,817 0 0	21,188 0 0
Total for the Presidency proper for 1928-29 ...	16,155	4,70,112 0 0	13,987 0 0	18,096	2,15,649 0 0	27,651 0 0

No. IV—*contd.*

of the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and the Bombay year ending 31st July 1930—contd.

Distraint of movables.			Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, S. 153.						
							Sold.		
Number of kabjedars.	For how much arrears.	Sale proceeds.	Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	A. g. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
2	4	4	9	111 0 0	171 0 0*	126	...	...	...
5	161	175	18	300 0 0	163 0 0†	70	118†	37	477
2	158	...	43	1,235 0 0	818 0 0‡	1,151	...	...	...
3	51	...	54	1,546 0 0	623 0 0	1,274	80	167	358
15	3,335	223	3	107 0 0	19 0 0	42	16	26	101
147	5,485	277	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
174	9,194	679	127	3,299 0 0	1,794 0 0	2,663	214	230	936
...	.....	...	3	44 9 6	1 13 0	29	...	...	...
...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
...	.....	...	3	44 9 6	1 13 0	29	...	...	...
345	19,265	2,899	2,617	85,342 9 6	22,759 13 0	47,772	260	350	1,970
294	10,756	3,264	360	8,451 0 0	6,082 24 0	7,280	262	369	1,418

* Sale proceedings in respect of the 47 acres are in progress.

† The remaining 15 acres were sold after the close of the revenue year, i.e., in August 1930.

‡ (*a*) Sale proceedings in 107 acres are in progress.

(*b*) Land Revenue in respect of 567 acres being subsequently recovered they are to be restored to their former owners but no sanction is yet given to them.

APPENDIX

Return of major and minor coercive processes in the districts Suburban District in the revenue

District.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, S. 153—*contd.*			
	Restored on New Tenure.		Remaining as Government waste.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
	17	18	19	20
Southern Division.	Acres.	Rs.	A. g. a.	Rs.
Belgaum	.....	.....	124 0 0*	111
Bijapur	.....	.....	30 0 0†	13
Dharwar	.....	.....	144 0 0‡	176
Kanara	63	172	504 0 0	1,016
Kolaba	.....	.....	3 0 0	16
Ratnagiri	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	63	172	805 0 0	1,332
Bombay Suburban District.				
Name of the Taluka—South Salsette... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ambernath	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for the Presidency proper for 1929-30 ...	63	172	16,319 0 0	39,620
Total for the Presidency proper for 1928-29 ...	133	261	2,797 20 0	4,058

No. IV—*concld.*

of the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and the Bombay year ending 31st July 1930—concld.

Other immovable property, S. 155.								Arrests and imprisonments, S. 157.	Remarks.
No. of cases.	Arrears.	Area.	Assessment.	Sold.			Bought in by Government.		
				Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.			
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	Rs. a. p.	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	The orders of forfeiture were passed towards the close of the year and hence further action could not be taken, within the Revenue year of 1929-30.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
8	3,149 0 0	24 0 0	93 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0	63	...	4	
1	81 0 0	...	...	...	...	45	...	.....	

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT

B—SIND

G. A. THOMAS, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner in Sind.

1. SEASON

The season under report was on the whole far from satisfactory. The inundation was very low at the start. The Bukkur gauge reached 11·1 feet for the first time on the 17th June 1929 and then it quickly began to decline and fell to 8·5 feet on the 24th June 1929. Thereafter too it kept fluctuating only between 8·0 and 9·4 feet up to 16th July, the result of which was that transplantation of rice was greatly impeded and other agricultural operations were retarded to a considerable degree. After 16th July, however, the river continued to rise steadily and reached an abnormal height in August and September, causing serious floods in the country. The fair irrigating level of 13 feet was attained on the Bukkur gauge on the 25th July 1929. This or higher level lasted for 49 days during the season as against 11 days in 1928, 21 days in 1927, 44 days in 1926 and 25 days, the average of the last three years. The fair irrigating level of 17 feet on the Kotri gauge was first reached on the 27th July 1929 and was maintained for a period of 58 days against 85 days in 1928, 47 days in 1927, 68 days in 1926 and 67 days the average of the last three years. The highest reading in the year was 17·7 feet on the 6th September 1929 at Bukkur and 24·1 feet on the 13th September 1929 at Kotri as compared with 14·2 feet on 1st August and 19·3 feet on the 6th August in the preceding year and the greatest height of 17·9 and 23·8 respectively, ever previously recorded. The level at Kotri was thus the highest on record while that at Bukkur approached very close to the previous record.

The year moreover witnessed an unprecedented rainfall. There were three separate heavy downpours within the course of one month and a half. These rains combined with the high river in August and September, brought about at first by the bursting of the Shoyk dam and subsequently by heavy rainfall in the Punjab, caused serious floods all over the country specially in the Thar Parkar, Hyderabad, Nawabshah and Upper Sind Frontier districts. The river at Attock, this year, attained a maximum height of 66·5 feet, a height which had only once before been reached in the modern history of Sind. The heavy rainfall and high river and the consequent breaches in the river and canal banks caused widespread destruction of kharif crops and severe losses of cattle and house and other property; and a large number of people were thereby rendered homeless. Several relief measures were immediately adopted by Government to alleviate the distress of the flood-stricken people.

After the floods subsided, a considerable area was sown with bajri crop, and it was expected that this crop would give some relief on

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maturity, but these expectations were not realized, for the kharif crops including bajri were badly damaged by locusts which kept hovering all over Sind. The cotton crop was further damaged to a considerable extent by the early frost of December 1929.

The prospects of rabi were at first good, but these crops, too, suffered badly from the effects of frost. The rapid fall in prices moreover added to the anxieties and difficulties of the land-holders, who had already suffered heavily.

The health of the people was also not satisfactory during the year. Cholera which broke out all over Sind at the end of the preceding year continued to rage during the early part of the year and claimed a heavy toll. The districts worst affected were Larkana and Karachi which showed a mortality of 2,873 and 1,353 souls respectively. At Larkana a special hospital for cholera patients was opened by the municipality and three medical officers were employed on cholera duty. Cholera was followed by malaria of the severest type throughout Sind as a result of the unprecedented rains and floods, and that too was responsible for a large number of deaths. Mortality would have been still greater, but for the timely measures taken to combat the disease. Touring medical officers for anti-malarial duty were made available and quinine was distributed free on a large scale. Small pox also appeared all over Sind. The Karachi District shows the highest mortality therefrom, viz., 390 deaths. Some cases of pneumonia occurred in the Nawabshah and Thar Parkar districts, but the disease was nowhere acute. The Province however remained free from plague as in the preceding year.

The condition of cattle was good except in the flooded areas where a large number of cattle died on account of exposure to rains and winds. Fodder was generally sufficient, though deficiency was for some time felt in the Desert Division of the Thar Parkar District where most of the grass was destroyed by locusts and in the flooded parts of Hyderabad and Nawabshah districts. But this deficiency disappeared with the fresh growth of natural grass after the floods subsided, and the condition of the cattle in the flooded parts soon improved. Forests and Government waste lands were thrown open for free grazing for some time to meet the fodder scarcity.

The total mortality reported amongst cattle from contagious diseases increased from 6,824 in the previous year to 9,211 in the year under report. This was due to the prevalence of "parasitic gastritis" disease amongst cattle, other than equines and bovines, in all the districts of the province except the Upper Sind Frontier District, which disease was responsible for the death of 4,986 animals. Rinderpest was responsible for the death of 2,588 head of cattle during the year under report as against 4,621 during the previous year. Preventive inoculations against rinderpest were carried out in the case of 81 outbreaks, the number of animals inoculated being 4,404 against 15,697 inoculated in 204 outbreaks during the previous year. The number of inoculations against hæmorrhagic septicæmia was 739.

Land Revenue

2. GROSS REVENUE

(Column 3 of Appendix I)

The total figures under this head show a net decrease of 3·53 lacs as compared with the preceding year's figures. The decrease is shared by all districts except Thar Parkar and Sukkur. It is mainly due to an increase in the cultivation of crops paying rates of assessment lower than the average ones. The increase of Rs. 1·36 lacs in Thar Parkar District and of Rs. 0·34 lac in the Sukkur District is attributed to an increase in cultivation of crops paying rates of assessment higher than the average rates.

3. ALIENATIONS

(Column 5 Appendix I)

The total figures under this head show a net increase of Rs. 0·38 lac over the preceding year's figures. The increase is shared by Thar Parkar, Hyderabad and Larkana districts, which were responsible for 0·22 lac, 0·19 lac and 0·01 lac, respectively. The increase in Hyderabad District was due to shrinkage in cultivation in jagirs and that in Thar Parkar District was due to the rectification of errors of last year. The increase in the Larkana District and decrease in the districts of Upper Sind Frontier, Sukkur, Nawabshah and Karachi was small and requires no explanation.

4. NET GOVERNMENT REVENUE

(Columns 8 to 11 of Appendix I)

There is an increase under this head of Rs. 15·94 lacs over the previous year's figures. The increase is shared by all the districts and is mainly due to enhanced cultivation on account of high inundation and abnormal rainfall. Taking the districts individually, the Sukkur District shows the highest increase, viz., Rs. 4·72 lacs. Next come the Nawabshah and Thar Parkar districts, which show an increase of Rs. 3·68 and Rs. 2·80 lacs, respectively. In the Upper Sind Frontier, Karachi, Larkana and Hyderabad districts, the increase amounted to Rs. 1·63, 1·42, 1·35 and 0·34 lac, respectively.

5. FLUCTUATING MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE

(Column 12 of Appendix I)

There is a net decrease of Rs. 0·54 lac under this head as compared with the preceding year's figures. The decrease occurs in all the districts except Sukkur and Larkana. The greatest decrease in any one district is that of Rs. 0·40 lac in the Thar Parkar District, and that is ascribed to smaller receipts from occupancy price of Government waste lands, ghee tax and panchari fees. The decrease of Rs. 0·17, Rs. 0·10 and Rs. 0·01 lac, respectively, in the districts of Nawabshah, Hyderabad and Karachi

is due to decreased realizations from fines for unauthorized cultivation. The decrease of Rs. 0·09 lac in the Upper Sind Frontier District is due to lower receipts from occupancy price of agricultural lands and building sites and from sale of trees. The increase of Rs. 0·23 lac in the Sukkur District is due mainly to larger receipts from fines for unauthorized cultivation. The increase in the Larkana District is small and calls for no comments.

6. REMISSIONS

(Column 24 of Appendix I)

The total amount of land revenue remitted during the year was Rs. 25·72 lacs as against Rs. 5·79 lacs in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 19·93 lacs is shared by all districts and is due principally to the fact that remissions on account of floods, frost, and locusts and other insects which amounted respectively to Rs. 0·06 lac and Rs. 2·70 lacs and Rs. 0·46 lac in the preceding year rose to Rs. 14·61 lacs, Rs. 3·44 lacs and Rs. 5·41 lacs during the year under report. More than one-half of the total remissions occurred in the Nawabshah and Thar Parkar districts which had suffered heavily from floods and frost and locusts. Remission on account of kalar rose from Rs. 0·13 lac to Rs. 0·15 lac but that on account of deficiency of water fell from Rs. 1·98 lac to Rs. 1·11 lac during the year.

7. SUSPENSIONS

(Column 25 of Appendix I)

The amount of land revenue for which postponement was granted was Rs. 7·24 lacs as against Rs. 1·37 lac in the preceding year. Out of this amount, Rs. 6·41 lacs pertain to the year under report and Rs. 0·83 lac to the previous years. These figures are included in the balance outstanding at the close of the year and are dealt with in paragraph 10 below.

8. REVENUE FOR COLLECTION

(Column 23 minus columns 24 and 25 of Appendix I)

The net consolidated demand for collections (exclusive of suspensions and remissions) during the year under report amounted to Rs. 102·35 lacs as against Rs. 114·27 in the preceding year.

9. COLLECTIONS.

(Column 26 of Appendix I)

The total collections amounted to Rs. 101·93 or 99·58 per cent. of the net demand. The collections were satisfactory.

The percentage of collections on the net demand in each district is as under :—

District.	Per cent.
Upper Sind Frontier	100
Sukkur	100
Larkana	99·46
Nawabshah	98·52
Hyderabad	99·85
Thar Parkar	100
Karachi	99·61

10. BALANCES

(Columns 25 and 28 of Appendix I)

The total outstanding balance at the end of the year was Rs. 7·66 lacs as against Rs. 1·55 lacs in the preceding year. Of this amount, Rs. 0·06 lac have since been recovered leaving a net balance, for recovery of Rs. 7·60 lacs, of which Rs. 0·84 lac relate to former years and Rs. 6·76 lacs to the year under report. The net balance is accounted for as under :—

	Current year Rs. in lacs	Previous year Rs. in lacs	Total Rs. in lacs
(*a*) Under postponement	6·27	0·78	7·05
(*b*) Due from the Manager, Incumbered Estates and Court of Wards ..	0·18	0·05	0·23
(*c*) Under legal process	0·30	0·01	0·31
(*d*) Mistakes	0·01	0·0	0·01
	6·76	0·84	7·60

The figures under (*a*) show a net increase of Rs. 5·73 lacs as compared with the last year's figures. The increase though shared by all districts was mostly confined to Thar Parkar, Hyderabad and Karachi districts where on account of heavy damage caused by floods, rains, locusts and frost, remissions were granted on a liberal scale. Owing to the same reason, the arrears classed (*b*) due from the Manager, Incumbered Estates and Court of Wards in Sind increased from 0·05 lac to 0·23 lac. Unauthorized arrears classed (*c*) amounted to Rs. 0·31 lac as against Rs. 0·14 lac in the preceding year. The sum of Rs. 0·01 lac classed (*d*) represents amounts left unrecovered owing to mistakes which were discovered while closing the accounts at the end of the year.

11. TAKAVI

(Appendix II)

Takavi advances made during the year amounted to Rs. 30·16 lacs. as against 3·73 lacs in the preceding year. Of the former, Rs. 3·76

lacs were advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act, Rs. 26·18 lacs under the Agriculturists' Loans Act and Rs. 0·22 lacs under the Non-Agriculturists' Loans Act. The increase of Rs. 26·43 lacs is shared by all districts and was due to liberal grants made in the flood affected areas. Takavi to non-agriculturists was advanced as a special case under the orders contained in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 4328/28, dated the 14th February 1930, only in the Desert Division of the Thar Parkar District.

Out of the total outstanding balance of Rs. 63·72 lacs (column 4) against Rs. 45·9 lacs in the previous year Rs. 29·12 lacs fell due for recovery during the year, of which Rs. 3·37 lacs or 11·57 per cent. were collected, Rs. 0·01 were written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 25·74 which is accounted for as under :—

	Rs.
Unauthorized arrears	3·14 lacs
Authorized	22·38 „
Due from the Manager, Incumbered Estates and Court of Wards	0·22 lac
Total ..	25·74 lacs

The unauthorized arrears this year as shown above amounted to Rs. 3·14 lacs as against Rs. 2·97 lacs in the preceding year, the increase being mainly confined to the Thar Parkar District where for one reason or the other there has been a failure of crops for three or four successive years. Suspensions also increased from Rs. 10·64 lacs to Rs. 22·38 lacs. The increase occurred in all districts and was due to the very unfavourable nature of the season. The arrears due from the Manager and Courts of Wards in Sind fell from Rs. 0·49 lac to Rs. 0·22 lac.

The information required by paragraph 5 of the Government of India No. 2156/321-7 dated the 3rd October 1901 regarding the amount of the agricultural loan business is supplied in the accompanying statement A.

The inspection of takavi works by Mukhtyarkars was satisfactory except in the Hyderabad and Karachi districts where owing to the water-logging of the country, the Mukhtyarkars could not inspect an adequate number of takavi works. The inspection of improvement works by the Sub-Divisional Officers was also inadequate except in the Nawabshah District. These officers will be instructed to see that a fair percentage is inspected by them in future. In all, 5 cases of misuse of takavi were detected during the year, and, in all of them, the money advanced was recovered. Sixteen cases in which the takavi works were not finished within the prescribed period also came to notice. In two of them, recovery of loan has been made, in ten cases, orders have been issued for the recovery of the loan advanced and in four cases, notices have been issued to the borrowers to show cause why the amount advanced should not be recovered from them forthwith.

12. COERCIVE PROCESSES

(*Appendix III*)

There is an increase in the number of notices issued under section 152, Land Revenue Code, which is contributed to by all districts. The amount of notice fees recoverable during the year was Rs. 1,02,501 as against Rs. 66,410 in the preceding year. Action under section 148, Land Revenue Code, was taken only in Larkana and Karachi districts and the number of persons proceeded against in these districts respectively was 6 and 54. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 117. The number of persons proceeded against under section 154, Land Revenue Code, rose from 52 to 166 in the year under report and that under section 155, Land Revenue Code, fell from 3 to 2. Forfeitures under section 153, Land Revenue Code, were resorted to in 89 cases as against 101 in the preceding year and were mostly confined to the Karachi District. Action under section 157 was taken in 2 cases as against 4 in the previous year.

13. AREA

(*Appendix IV*)

There is a net increase of 840 acres in the total area of the province (column 3). The increase is mainly confined to the Karachi District and was due to survey operations and the formation of alluvial land.

All districts without exception show a decrease in column 4 (unassessed culturable land), the aggregate decrease being 168,268 acres. The decrease is most marked in Larkana and Thar Parkar districts (viz., 50,310 acres in the former and 44,492 acres in the latter), and is partly due to the fact that, on account of heavy rainfall and floods, a large area was brought under cultivation in these districts either as eksali or as remokal and partly due to the fact that on account of the new work of rectangulation of lands proceeding in them a considerable area of land heretobefore shown as unassessed culturable land has been transferred to other heads. The decrease of 22,241 acres in the Nawabshah District was also due to the same causes. The decrease in other districts was due to more eksali cultivation owing to heavy rains and floods.

Column 5 (unculturable land) shows a decrease of 67,965 acres as compared with the figures of the preceding year, and that has been contributed to by all districts. Taking the districts individually, the largest decrease, viz., 17,782 acres occurs in the Karachi District and is attributable to a large increase in eksali and unauthorized cultivation in this class of land. Next comes the Nawabshah District which shows a decrease of 14,476 acres as a result of enhanced eksali cultivation and the transfer of land to other heads on account of rectangulation of lands. The decrease of 10,393 acres in Thar Parkar District is also due to the same cause. The decrease of 12,094 acres in the Larkana District is due to survey operations and to the increase of khasmokal cultivation and errors of last year. The districts of Upper Sind Frontier, Sukkur and Hyderabad showed respectively a decrease of 7,001, 3,299 and 2,711 acres which is due to increase in khasmokal cultivation.

The following table shows the area taken up permanently and that relinquished in each district during the year under report :—

District	Area taken up			Area relinquished
	Un-occupied land taken up	Unassessed land brought into occupation and assessed	Total	
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Upper Sind Frontier ..	1,719	40	1,759	70
Sukkur	3,681	43	3,724	427
Larkana	976	71	1,047	....
Nawabshah	12,701	16	12,717	....
Hyderabad	623	571	1,194	....
Thar Parkar	13,405	1,500	14,905	606
Karachi	3,413	55	3,468	42
Total for 1929-30 ..	36,518	2,296	38,814	1,145
Total for 1928-29 ..	10,349	1,084	11,433	4,475

The difference between the areas taken up during the year under report and that in the preceding year is 27,381 acres. It is due to the fact that larger areas were disposed of by the Revenue Officer, Lloyd Barrage and Canals Scheme, in the Barrage area during the year under report.

The information required by Government Resolution No. 8294 dated the 2nd November 1899, is given in the following statement :—

District	Area of land granted free of malkano	Land granted on payment of malkano		Land sold by auction	
		Area	Amount obtained	Area	Amount obtained
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.
Upper Sind Frontier..	106	1,653	12,009	..	....
Sukkur	36	3,684	14,248	4	277
Larkana	..	1,044	4,442	3	371
Nawabshah ..	11	11,332	1,83,877	1,345	1,59,802
Hyderabad ..	..	584	1,564	..	....
Thar Parkar ..	..	13,086	1,93,288	268	2,209
Karachi	26	3,397	7,513	..	....
Total ..	179	34,780	4,16,941	1,620	1,62,659

The difference of 2,235 acres between the total area accounted for in this table and the total given in column 4 of the preceding table represents the cancelled grants restored to the original occupants without malkano and the area given free of malkano by the Barrage authorities in some cases to occupants who have agreed to have their lands rectangulated, *vide* Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 9108/24 dated the 11th November 1930.

The area shown in column 2 as having been granted free of malkano is small and calls for no comment.

The aggregate realizations from malkano and proceeds of auction amount to Rs. 5,79,600 and the average rate per acre was Rs. 15-14-0 as against Rs. 3-9-0 in the preceding year. The increase is due to the fact that land was sold in the Thar Parkar and Nawabshah districts by the Barrage authorities at higher prices.

14. TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

There was decline in the sea-borne trade of the Port of Karachi during the year under report as compared with the past year. The aggregate volume of trade both foreign and coasting was valued at Rs. 70·19 crores as against Rs. 77·75 crores in the preceding year, showing a decline of Rs. 7·56 crores or 9·72 per cent. Of this total the foreign trade contributed Rs. 55·36 crores and the coasting trade Rs. 14·83 crores.

Under foreign trade, there was a decrease both in exports and imports on account of general trade depression caused largely by a universal fall in prices and the damage caused by excessive rains, river floods, locusts and frost. The total value of exports fell from Rs. 29·25 crores to Rs. 25·77 crores, i.e., by 11·89 per cent. and that of imports from Rs. 34·25 crores to Rs. 29·59 crores or by 13·61 per cent.

The fall in the export trade was mainly confined to wheat and barley, the shipments of which fell respectively from 109,529 tons valued at Rs. 1·59 crore and 1,27,913 tons valued at 1·53 crore to 10,743 tons valued at 0·15 crore and 5,467 tons valued at 0·06 crore. In the case of imports, the fall was mainly under the head of cotton goods. During the year cotton goods worth Rs. 7·84 crores only were imported as against Rs. 10·33 crores in the preceding year. There was also a contraction in the value of imported sugar owing to a reduction in prices though the quantity imported was larger than last year.

The coasting trade however showed a slight improvement. It rose from 14·25 crores worth to Rs. 14·83 crores, showing an increase of Rs. 0·58 crore. The improvement is particularly noticeable in the salt industry, the shipments of which to Calcutta increased from 7,655 tons to 19,289 tons.

Of the West Wharf Scheme in Karachi Port the quay wall for four berths was completed last year but for the present only two berths will be opened for use. Two transit sheds are also in the course of construction. These and the necessary railway lines, offices, etc., are nearing completion.

The local trade fared no better than the sea-borne trade on account of failure of crops, fall in prices and the tightness of the money market.

As regards the industrial life of the people while a few more rice husking factories were opened in the Larkana and Thar Parkar districts, some of the cotton-ginning factories in the Nawabshah and Thar Parkar districts, which contain large cotton growing areas, remained close owing to the cotton crop being damaged by floods, locusts and frost during the year. In the Thar Parkar District the output of the working factories during the year was, however, greater than in the previous year owing to the fact that the previous year's stocks were also ginned during the current year, though the business done was not productive on account of the falling off of prices. The wheat grinding and oil pressing factories did fairly well. The sugarcane pressing industry which is carried on on a small scale functioned as usual. The leather tanneries at Pano-Akil are reported not to be getting sufficient work for their maintenance.

The small indigenous cloth industry received some impetus on account of the Swadeshi movement but it is not likely to thrive until the methods of production are radically changed. A weaving school has been started at Halla in the Hyderabad District under the guidance of the Director of Industries and it is said to be doing good work. A teaching class has also been opened in the Larkana District to encourage this industry. The silk cloth industry at Rohri in the Sukkur District is reported not to be in a prosperous condition on account of the "boycott" movement, which is concentrating its attention on the production and sale of khaddar cloth. The coarse woollen cloth maintained its position. The trade in blankets of this material was brisker during the year owing to large supplies being purchased for distribution among people rendered destitute in the last year's floods.

The dyeing industry went on as usual. It is in contemplation to start a dyeing school at Tando Allahyar in the Hyderabad District to teach improved methods to workers. The Director of Industries also proposes to send some demonstrators to the Desert tract in the Thar Parkar District to promote the industries of dyeing, weaving and printing.

Other minor industries connected with 'pan' grass for mats, metal works and soap manufacture continued as usual. The industry of weaving silken lungis at Tatta in Karachi District is gradually declining as the article of dress is going out of fashion and the demand for them has consequently decreased. The weavers' Co-operative Society is however endeavouring to keep the industry alive. Public motor services are spreading all over the Province. They have become very popular with the people and have facilitated and speeded up travelling to a considerable extent.

15. PRICES

There was a considerable fall in the prices of cereals as well as cotton during the year. It was due apparently to general trade depression. The fall though desirable from the point of view of consumers, adversely

affected, to a great extent, the agricultural classes and those merchants that had stored these commodities in the hope that prices would rise. Imported cloth, sugar, ghee, as also fodder all show an appreciable fall in prices.

16. LABOUR AND WAGES

In spite of the fact that prices of food stuffs and cloth were low during the year, wages of the skilled as well as unskilled labour did not show any marked change. Wages instead of showing any tendency to fall, went up, though only slightly, in the Hyderabad and Thar Parkar districts, where demand for both the skilled and unskilled labour had increased as a large number of houses that had been damaged by the floods had to be rebuilt or repaired. There was however a slight fall in wages in the Nawabshah, Upper Sind Frontier, and Karachi districts. The fall in the Larkana District was insignificant, and in Sukkur District wages remained stationary. The rates of camel and cart hire remained almost the same. No scarcity of labour was felt anywhere in Sind and there was also no lack of employment, which was sufficiently provided by the various Barrage works going on all round. In Karachi labour was as usual supplemented by immigrants from Kalat and other countries.

During the year under report, the dock labourers at the Keamari Port went on strike for a short period of 8 days, their grievance being inadequate wages and excessive hours of work. The relations between the Zamindars and Haris were cordial.

17. SPECIAL MATTERS

There was no event of special importance in the year under report.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

APPENDIX

Statement showing details of land revenue in the

District	Number of villages		Gross revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses	Deduct			
				Assessment on occupied uncultivable land	Net alienations of total inams	Assessment of cultivable land	
	Unalienated	Inam				Unoccupied	Free or specially reduced
1	2	2a	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	428	5	34,71,987	8,74,346	1,25,697	6,53,538	354
Sukkur ...	694	28	55,60,644	10,52,965	4,55,970	21,63,808	2,287
Larkana ...	733	21	75,35,933	12,08,598	8,46,177	26,77,194	1,708
Nawabshah ...	756	12	50,18,461	17,54,882	1,69,844	11,95,992	6,950
Hyderabad ...	860	68	60,21,770	13,73,831	5,10,040	23,60,391	957
Thar Parkar ...	967	2	61,81,648	25,00,407	1,22,745	19,22,040	377
Karachi ...	804	10	52,05,575	5,67,989	1,52,083	32,85,381	1,502
Total for 1929-1930 ...	5,243	146	3,89,96,018	93,33,018	23,82,556	1,42,58,344	14,135
Total for 1928-1929 ...	5,243	146	3,93,49,109	1,06,29,759	23,44,379	1,49,45,362	16,139

No. I

Province of Sind for the year ending 31st July 1930

Remaining fixed revenue for collection				Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue	Less collections in the last year and earlier years	Less hakabo	Particulars	Total, current year land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (13), (14)
Agricultural		Building and other non-agricultural assessment	Bigoti					
Government occupied land including specially reduced	Alienated lands							
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
17,48,426	5,245	1,672	62,709	42,012	...	5,717	.....	18,54,347
							Remissions ...	2,64,676
							Suspensions ...	20,541
							Collections ...	15,69,130
							Unauthorized...	.....
17,81,340	27,687	30,318	46,269	90,242	...	27,549	.....	19,48,307
							Remissions ...	1,44,378
							Suspensions ...	13,763
							Collections ...	17,90,137
							Unauthorized...	29
26,78,954	17,898	11,915	93,489	76,163	...	17,310	.....	28,61,107
							Remissions ...	2,45,778
							Suspensions ...	7,522
							Collections ...	25,93,433
							Unauthorized...	14,374
18,33,209	10,829	5,048	41,707	49,314	...	10,799	.....	19,29,308
							Remissions ...	6,26,236
							Suspensions ...	27,575
							Collections ...	12,56,143
							Unauthorized...	19,354
16,74,681	89,157	10,758	1,945	62,359	...	88,935	.....	17,49,975
							Remissions ...	3,86,867
							Suspensions ...	85,461
							Collections ...	13,75,756
							Unauthorized...	1,891
15,89,358	4,881	4,764	37,076	1,27,548	...	4,574	.....	17,59,053
							Remissions ...	7,45,992
							Suspensions ...	3,55,993
							Collections ...	6,57,034
							Unauthorized...	94
10,43,551	6,002	67,287	81,789	82,025	...	6,002	.....	12,74,643
							Remissions ...	1,29,642
							Suspensions ...	1,30,366
							Collections ...	10,12,828
							Unauthorized...	1,807
1,23,49,519	1,61,699	1,31,762	3,64,985	5,29,663	...	1,60,886	.....	1,33,76,740
							Remissions ...	25,43,569
							Suspensions ...	6,41,161
							Collections ...	1,01,54,451
							Unauthorized...	37,549
1,07,89,131	1,75,483	1,29,244	3,19,612	5,83,346	...	1,74,263	.....	1,18,22,553
							Remissions ...	5,68,105
							Suspensions ...	84,495
							Collections ...	1,11,64,559
							Unauthorized...	5,394

APPENDIX

District	Arrears of land revenue					
	Authorized			Unauthorized		
	Other years	Year 1927-28	Year 1928-29	Other years	Year 1927-28	Year 1928-29
1	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sukkur ...	769	148	2,095	.....	.....	1
	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	679	105	835	.....	.....	.....
	5	43	1,260	.....	.....	1
	.....	.....	..... *	.....	.....§	.....
Larkana ...	4	.....	5,447	310	35	1,497
	.....	.....	1,112	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	857	.....	.....	153
	4	.....	3,449	40	29	221
	.....	.....	29	270	6	1,123
Nawabshah ...	1,022	.....	4,286	.....	.....	22
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	376	.....	838	.....	.....	.....
	377	.....	3,448	.....	.....	22
	269	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hyderabad ...	1,610	3,018	6,801	.....	257	239
	86	864	2,387	.....	.....	.....
	1,156	1,898	3,227	.....	.....	19
	368	256	1,187	.....	257	183
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
Thar Parkar ...	.....	3,194	40,174	940	2,020	1,149
	.....	.....	352	.....	.....	.....
	.....	3,194	32,827	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	6,995	870	2,020	1,149
	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....
Karachi ...	17,707	25,032	25,322	7,038	1,891	2,486
	9,372	7,324	3,813	3,092	93	350
	5,910	13,681	12,415	3,301	680	415
	1,436	3,649	8,020	645	1,118	1,721
	982	378	1,074	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1929-1930 ...	21,112	31,392	84,125	8,288	4,203	5,394
	9,550	8,188	7,664	3,092	93	350
	8,121	18,878	50,999	3,301	680	587
	2,190	3,948	24,359	1,555	3,424	3,297
	1,251	378	1,103	340	6	1,160
Total for 1928-1929 ...	7,884	22,962	2,45,762	7,307	8,533	27,879
	1	328	7,973	1,877	541	466
	1,709	11,881	13,034	2,674	4,848	18,358
	3,520	7,049	2,22,951	1,673	2,297	6,653
	2,654	3,704	1,804	1,083	847	2,402

No. I—*concld.*

Gross original demand	Remitted or demand cancelled	Suspended	Collected	Over collections whether refunded or carried forward	Balance unauthorized	Non-tharaoband items	Remarks
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
18,54,347	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	2,64,676	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	20,541	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	15,69,130	2,737	.....	1,992	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
19,51,320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	1,44,463	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	15,382	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	17,91,446	3,593	.....	4,223	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	§ Last year's figures are incorrect.
28,68,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	2,46,890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	8,532	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	25,97,176	4,392	.....	3,397	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,802	.....	
19,34,638	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	6,26,236	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	28,789	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	12,59,990	3,499	19,623	1,420	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
17,61,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	3,90,204	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	91,761	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	12,78,007	10,478	.....	18,232	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,928	.....	
18,06,530	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	7,46,344	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	3,91,954	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	6,68,068	5,593	.....	7,776	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	164	.....	
13,54,119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	* Includes a sum shown less last year.
.....	1,53,693	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	1,66,768	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	10,29,417	6,342	.....	5,881	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,241	.....	
1,35,31,254	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	25,72,506	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	7,23,727	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	1,01,93,234‡	36,564	.....	42,911†	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,287	.....	
1,21,42,880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	5,79,291	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	1,36,999	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	1,14,08,702	46,823	.....	55,448	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,888	.....	

† Collections before 1st April 1930 ... Rs. 31,209
Collections after 1st April 1930 ... 11,702
Total ... 42,911

‡ Collections before 1st April 1930 ... Rs. 25,14,717
Collections after 1st April 1930 ... 76,78,517
Total ... 1,01,93,234

APPENDIX

Annual abstract of takavi advances for the

District		Balance outstanding on 1st October 1929	Amount debited during the year	Totals of columns 2 and 3	Instalments due during the year	Collections		
						Actual collections	Written off	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Upper Sind Frontier.	Principal ...	30,534	5,00,000	5,30,534	1,58,814	80,967	...	80,967
	Interest ...	4,057	18,815	22,872	2,754*	2,108	...	2,108
Sukkur ...	Principal ...	2,18,792†	2,46,418	4,65,210	1,89,633	55,905	...	55,005
	Interest ...	41,957†	20,153	62,110	27,663	9,345	...	9,345
Larkana ...	Principal ...	57,699‡	1,58,260	2,15,959	1,38,128	26,424§	507	26,931
	Interest ...	17,876‖	4,304	22,180	13,012	3,790	...	3,790
Nawabshah .	Principal ...	1,12,032¶	4,51,385	5,63,417	1,90,000	46,658	...	46,658
	Interest ...	10,431¶	25,775	36,206	5,731	2,178	...	2,178
Hyderabad...	Principal ...	6,04,939	7,57,128	13,62,067	5,46,542	49,012**	...	49,012
	Interest ...	54,296	60,942	1,15,238	46,759	5,540	...	5,540
Thar Parkar.	Principal ...	20,57,735††	7,83,242	28,40,977	13,73,892	50,047‡‡	...	50,047
	Interest ...	1,72,580	84,077	2,56,657	1,34,340	4,937	...	4,937
Karachi ...	Principal ...	2,73,993	1,19,471	3,93,464	3,14,665	29,531§§	...	29,531
	Interest ...	36,053	26,372	62,425	54,341	5,609	...	5,609
Total ...	Principal ...	33,55,724	30,15,504	63,71,628	29,11,674	3,37,644	507	3,38,151
	Interest ...	3,37,250	2,40,438	5,77,688	2,84,600	33,507	...	33,507
Grand total for 1929-1930 ...	.....	36,92,974	32,56,342	69,49,316	31,96,274	3,71,151	507	3,71,658
Grand total for 1928-1929 ...	.....	40,95,526	4,97,767	45,93,293	22,99,875	8,66,902	32,770	8,99,672

No. II

Province of Sind for the year ending 30th September 1930

Balance on 30th September 1930			Arrears			Remarks
Recoverable	Irrecoverable	Total	Unauthorised	Authorised	Due by Manager	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
4,49,567	...	4,49,567	.....	77,847	.....	
20,765	...	20,765	.....	647	.....	*Includes Re. 1 collected in excess.
4,10,205	...	4,10,205	47,910	82,440	4,278	†Last year's figures were incorrect.
52,765	...	52,765	8,878	8,117	1,323	
1,77,435	11,593	1,89,028	41,192	69,654	451	‡Includes Rs. 2 shown less last year.
16,060	2,330	18,390	2,553	6,624	45	§Includes Rs. 100 on account of future collections.
5,16,759	...	5,16,759	34,862	1,06,334	2,116	‖Excludes Rs. 66 shown in excess last year.
34,028	...	34,028	530	2,715	308	¶Figures shown last year were incorrect.
13,13,055	...	13,13,055	.....	4,94,716	3,036	**Includes Rs. 222 on account of collections of future years.
1,09,698	...	1,09,698	.....	40,916	303	
27,90,935	...	27,90,935	1,85,073	11,36,857	1,920	††Figures shown last year were incorrect.
2,51,720	...	2,51,720	9,061	1,19,755	587	‡‡Includes Rs. 5 on account of excess recoveries.
3,63,145	818	3,63,963	4,902	2,70,540	9,722	§§Includes Rs. 30 on account of excess collections.
56,100	716	56,816	1,636	42,039	5,057	
60,21,101	12,411	60,33,512	3,13,939	22,38,418	21,523	
5,41,136	3,046	5,44,182	22,658	2,20,813	7,623	
65,62,237	15,457	65,77,694	3,36,597	24,59,231	29,146	
36,79,153	14,508	36,93,661	2,97,230	10,63,749	48,938	

APPENDIX

Return of coercive processes in the Province of Sind

District	Notice			Fine under Section 148		
	Number issued	For how much arrears	Fees to be recovered	Number of Kabzedars	For how much arrears	Penalty
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	8,424	9,67,743	7,591	.....	.....	.....
Sukkur	22,555	5,74,607	19,146	.....	.....	.....
Larkana	23,782	5,66,834	20,832	6	856	26
Nawabshah	13,002	4,09,653	11,505	.....	.....	.....
Hyderabad	20,177	6,34,264	18,479	.....	.....	.....
Thar Parkar	18,176	6,03,356	15,044	.....	.....	.....
Karachi	10,734	4,24,941	9,904	54	1,409	91
Total for 1929-1930 ...	1,16,850	41,81,398	1,02,501	60	2,265	117
Total for 1928-1929 ...	76,397	32,60,270	66,410	2,263	50,071	3,440

No. III

for the revenue year ending 31st July 1930

Distraint of Moveables			Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, Section 153, L. R. Code				
							Sold
Number of Kabzedars	For how much arrears	Sale-proceeds	Number of cases	Arrears	Area	Assessment	Area
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres
9	1,293	188	5	329	168	305	.....
12	346	55	6	381	95	354	.....
18	7,833	371	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
106	12,932	2,344	3	57	19	57	.....
10	4,446	1,012	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	739	513	75	1,891	631	1,891	.....
166	27,589	4,513	89	2,658	913	2,607	.....
52	30,051	2,808	101	2,856	900	2,486	28

APPENDIX

District	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, Section 153, L. R. Code—*contd.*				Remaining as Government waste		
	Sold—*contd.*		Restored on New Tenure				
	Assessment	Proceeds	Area	Assessment	Area	Assessment	Number of cases
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	...	...	...	168	305	.....
Sukkur ...	...	...	...	...	95	354	.....
Larkana ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Nawabshah ...	...	...	19	57	...	...	.....
Hyderabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Thar Parkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Karachi ...	...	...	...	...	631	1,891	2
Total for 1929-1930 ...	...	...	19	57	894	2,550	2
Total for 1928-1929 ...	39	601	166	373	706	2,074	3

No. III—*concld.*

Other Immoveable Property, Section 155, L. R. Code							Arrest and imprisonment, Section 157, L. R. Code	Remarks
			Sold					
Arrears	Area	Assessment	Area	Assessment	Proceeds	Bought in by Government		
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
453	173	94	173	94	1,034	...	...	
453	173	94	173	94	1,034	...	2	
563	39	154	39	154	926	...	4	

APPENDIX

Statement showing details of area in the Province of

No.	District	Gross area	Deduct					
			Unassessed cultivable	Not available for cultivation				
				Uncultivable	Assigned for special and public uses		Land eroded by river	Used for building or other non-agricultural uses including plots within village sites
					Forests	Others		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1	Upper Sind Frontier.	1,723,088	153,940	322,150	39,754	26,183	93,730	243
2	Sukkur ...	3,611,263	539,129	1,377,937	273,575	41,165	71,324	715
3	Larkana ...	3,242,921	644,394	689,664	57,908	51,020	50,760	977
4	Nawabshah ...	2,494,318	114,446	598,393	92,847	53,107	73,478	472
5	Hyderabad ...	2,835,735	534,388	414,470	72,709	51,229	...	491
6	Thar Parkar ...	8,726,746	1,451,438	4,427,797	39,827	58,425	...	130
7	Karachi ...	7,542,004	1,048,173	5,141,298	177,743	90,844	37,283	2,456
	Total for 1929-1930.	30,176,075	4,485,908	12,971,709	754,363	371,973	326,575	5,484
	Total for 1928-1929.	30,175,235	4,654,176	13,039,565	756,787	372,786	322,984	5,190

No. IV

Sind for the year ending 31st July 1930

Culturable assessed		Remaining occupied land						Remarks
		Government				Bigoti	Alienated	
		Ordinary		Restricted				
Unoccupied	Free or specially reduced	Cultivated	Uncultivated	Cultivated	Uncultivated			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	
90,725	137	563,851	283,488	42,021	36,964	22,160	47,742	
161,832	8,917	453,454	270,135	50,359	52,320	17,618	292,783	
234,506	884	746,023	376,618	18,083	14,876	52,711	304,497	
283,981	3,316	437,361	377,847	171,751	193,520	17,967	75,832	
368,142	2,169	476,004	389,222	111,950	135,123	738	279,100	
261,901	2,124	820,368	843,512	257,475	395,891	99,985	67,873	
157,470	1,390	412,384	152,825	123,182	69,985	31,798	96,173	
1,558,557	18,937	3,909,445	2,693,647	774,821	898,679	242,977	1,163,000	
1,615,518	19,947	3,251,982	3,156,950	659,601	959,591	197,595	1,162,653	

STATEMENT A

Statement showing the extent of agricultural loan business of Government for the Province of Sind for the years 1924-25 to 1928-29

Year	Total amount of advances made under			Balances of advances of previous years outstanding	Total	Total recoveries	Amount written off	Balance remaining outstanding	Interest recovered
	Non-agriculturists Loans Act	Land Improvement Loans Act	Agriculturists Loans Act						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1924-25 ...	...	1,85,403	1,24,270	12,79,005	15,88,678	4,92,135	2,240	10,94,303	1,33,678
1925-26 ...	...	96,809	88,094	10,94,784	12,79,687	3,89,282	14,717	8,75,688	93,221
1926-27 ...	...	1,23,101	5,92,448	8,77,329	15,92,878	3,20,304	2,364	12,70,210	80,961
1927-28 ...	2,94,668	2,41,167	23,38,194	12,70,846	41,44,875	3,87,415	2,179	37,55,281	59,857
1928-29 ...	7,840	67,327	2,98,270	37,56,280	41,29,717	7,51,500	24,908	33,53,259	1,15,335

Annual Reports.

Land Revenue Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency including Sind for the year 1929-30.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. P. 63.

Bombay Castle, 16th July 1931.

Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind (Mr. G. A. Thomas, C.I.E., I.C.S.) No. P. 84-B dated 20th December 1930.
Letter from the Commissioner, N. D. (Mr. J. H. Garrett, C.S.I., I.C.S.), No. A.D.M. 13 dated 14th February 1931.
Letter from the Commissioner, C. D. (Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, I.C.S.), No. L.N.D. 0/121 dated 2nd January 1931.
Letter from the Commissioner, C. D. (Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, I.C.S.), No. L.N.D. 0/121 dated 15th January 1931.
Letter from the Commissioner, S. D. (Mr. W. W. Smart, I.C.S.), No. A.D.M. P.R.-B dated 27th January 1931.
Letter from the Collector, Bombay Suburban District (Mr. M. S. Jayakar), No. A.D.M.P.R.I dated 23rd December 1930.

} Submitting the Land Revenue Administration Reports of their respective charges for the year 1929-30 together with those of the Collectors and certain sub-divisional officers.

RESOLUTION.—The monsoon of 1929 was below normal in many districts of the Presidency. There was a prolonged break in August and September, particularly in the Central Division and the districts of Dharwar and Bijapur, and it was at one time feared that the kharif crop would suffer severely. But fortunately there were rains towards the end of September and, generally speaking, the crops turned out fairly well.

In Sind the season was unsatisfactory. Due to the bursting of the Shoyk Dam and heavy rains in the Punjab, the river rose to an abnormal height. The situation was accentuated by unprecedented rainfall in Sind itself. The result was that there were serious floods all over the country, particularly in Thar Parkar, Hyderabad, Nawabshah and Upper Sind Frontier and widespread destruction of kharif crops. After the floods subsided, a considerable area was sown with bajri, but this crop did not prove a success as it was badly damaged by locusts. Remissions to the extent of over 25 lakhs were granted in Sind.

2. The supply of water for drinking and other domestic purposes was sufficient except in the Bahra Villages of the Broach District and the Jungle Patti Villages of Thana. Government placed at the disposal of the Commissioner in Sind and the Commissioners of Divisions the following amounts for making grants-in-aid to District Local Boards for improving village water supply :—

	Rs.
Commissioner in Sind	20,500
Commissioner, N. D.	1,17,200
Commissioner, C. D.	99,000
Commissioner, S. D.	55,000
Collector, Bombay Suburban District ...	2,000

3. The supply of fodder was, on the whole, adequate except in parts of Ahmedabad, Broach, East and West Khandesh. In Ahmedabad, fodder was sold to cultivators through Government contractors and in Broach tagai was advanced for purchase of fodder. In Khandesh grass had to be supplied from hill tracts.

There was an abnormal increase in the mortality of cattle in the Central Division where the number of deaths from disease was double that of the preceding year. Rinderpest and blackquarter were chiefly responsible for this increase. In Sind a large number of cattle in the flooded areas died on account of exposure to rains and winds while the mortality from infectious diseases was also greater than in the previous year.

4. In the Northern Division public health was generally good, but in the rest of the Presidency and in Sind, there was considerable mortality on account of epidemics. There was a virulent outbreak of cholera in Sind, particularly in Larkana and Karachi districts and this was followed by malaria of the severest type. In Poona and in the East and West Khandesh districts of the Central Division there was a serious outbreak of small-pox and plague, cholera and small-pox were prevalent in the Southern Division. Vigorous efforts were made in all the affected areas to check the epidemic.

5. The gross fixed land revenue in the Presidency proper decreased from Rs. 450·14 lakhs to Rs. 448·92 lakhs, the decrease being mainly due to the introduction of the revised rates of assessment in the Chorasi and Bardoli talukas and the Valod Mahal of the Surat District in accordance with the recommendations of the Broomfield-Maxwell report. The net revenue demand in the Presidency proper fell from Rs. 398·63 lakhs in the year 1928-29 to Rs. 385·11 lakhs in the year under report. Collections amounted to Rs. 376·93 lakhs as against Rs. 394·34 lakhs in 1928-29. Remissions and suspensions to the extent of Rs. 10·95 lakhs and Rs. 40·21 lakhs were granted as against Rs. 9·76 lakhs and Rs. 29·52 lakhs respectively in the preceding year. In Sind Rs. 101·93 lakhs were collected out of a total demand of Rs. 102·35 lakhs the remissions and suspensions being Rs. 25·72 lakhs and Rs. 7·24 lakhs respectively. In the Presidency proper takavi advances amounted to Rs. 7·59 lakhs as against Rs. 4·67 lakhs in 1928-29 and in Sind Rs. 30·16 lakhs as against Rs. 3·73 lakhs in the

gitized with financial assistance from th
Government of Maharashtra
on 20 July, 2017

preceding year. Owing to the poor season there were large suspensions of takavi in Sind (Rs. 22·38 lakhs) and the Northern Division (Rs. 8·18 lakhs).

6. The textile industry of Ahmedabad passed through a period of active progress. Otherwise, there was general depression in trade and industry during the year under report both in the Presidency and in Sind. The seaborne trade of Karachi declined to Rs. 70·19 crores from Rs. 77·75 crores in the preceding year.

7. There was a considerable fall in the prices of all agricultural commodities during the year, and the effect on the cotton market was specially marked. Wages, however, remained generally stationary.

8. The administration of land revenue proved exceptionally difficult on account of the civil disobedience movement and revenue officers had to work under conditions of altogether exceptional strain. They carried out their duties with great tact and efficiency and the Governor in Council is pleased to record his high appreciation of their services.

By order of the Governor in Council,

H. V. R. IENGAR,
Acting Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Revenue Department.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
All Collectors including the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier,
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,
The Director of Agriculture,
The Manager, Encumbered Estates in Sind,
The Resident, Kolhapur, and Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country States,
The Accountant General,
The Director of Public Health,
The Director of Information,
The Director of Public Instruction,
The Registrar of Co-operative Societies,
The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency,
The Educational Department,
The Home Department,
The Political Department,
The Public Works Department,
The Finance Department,
The General Department,
The High Commissioner for India (by letter).

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